Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

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No. 40,004—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
† SIAM	3045	500	H. T. Weighell	11th Nov.
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	18th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfit RNR.	25th „
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. C Moule	2nd Dec.
† SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th „
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	16th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester, R. N. R.	23rd „
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	30th „
				1894.
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt, R. N. R.	6th January.
B.I. BALLAARAT	4748	900	T. S. Angus	13th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester, R. N. R.	20th „
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt, R. N. R.	3rd Feb.
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	10th „

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

15th Nov.	13th Dec.
29th Nov.	27th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th October, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Jan., 94

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,409	350	9th Nov.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

Including Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	21st Nov

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 1, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,398	7th Nov.
ASIA	J. Laird	2,392	19th „
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Decr.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	30th „
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 11, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th November, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M. on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

London Agents,—Messrs. Grindlay & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 8th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 11th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,460 tons, on the 12th November, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, on the 9th November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,477 tons, on the 23rd November, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th November, 1893.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued or the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
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FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is English-made.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is absolutely pure.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is rich gold flake.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is for Pipes.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO Smokes Cool!

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is fragrance itself.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is in patent tins.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is always fresh.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is procurable throughout India.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE,
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

SHERRIES.

TREACHER'S SHERRIES ARE UNRIVALLED FOR QUALITY AND PRICE.

SHERRIES.

	Cash.	Credit.
AMONTILLADO	Rs. 44 0	Rs. 49 8
MANZANILLA	Rs. 34 0	Rs. 38 8
GOLDEN SHERRY	Rs. 34 0	Rs. 38 8
OLD DRY	Rs. 33 0	Rs. 37 4
VINO DE PASTO	Rs. 29 12	Rs. 33 8
PALE DINNER	Rs. 25 0	Rs.
LIGHT SHERRY	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 18 10

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LIVER

HEADACHE AND DEPRESSION,
LOSS OF APPETITE,
BAD TASTE IN THE MOUTH,
PAIN IN THE SIDE OR SHOULDERS,
SALLOW COMPLEXION,

And other Symptoms of Liver Complaint ARE ALL promptly removed by the Use of

KEMP'S TONIC LIVER GRANULES.
Re. 1 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-8.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

Purveyors in Cairo to the KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—

	Rs.	a.	
Khedivial, 50 in a tin box	6	8	per 100
Extra Fine, G. F., 100 in a tin box	5	0	„
Rameses, 25 in a paper box and 500 in a tin box	4	0	„
Fleur d'Orient, 100 in a tin box	3	8	„
Non Plus Ultra, 100 „	3	0	„
Best Egyptian, 100 in a paper box and 600 in a tin box	2	8	„

HAVANA CIGARS—

			Rs.	a.	
El Diploma	25	in a box	4	0	per Box.
Cordelia	50	„	5	0	„
La Odalisca	50	„	5	0	„
Vera	25	„	6	0	„
Sins Rival	50	„	7	8	„
Mi Reina	50	„	6	0	„

AMERICAN EAGLE—

			Rs.	a.	
Rothschilds	25	in a box	2	12	„
Regalia del Principe	100	„	7	8	„

SPECIALITY OF TURKISH TOBACCO.

Yenidje, Extra Flowers in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 6-0-0 per lb. Turkish in ¼ lb. tins, Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Smoker's Requisites of All Kinds.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BADHAM PILE & COMPANY'S "PERFECTUM."

RIDING BREECHES.

CUT ON THE MOST APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.

Cash Prices.

	Rs.	As.
WHITE DRILL for Polo	11	4
WHITE or KHAKI COTTON CORD	11	4
WHITE or DRAB MOLESKIN	13	8
WHITE ELASTIC TWILL	20	0
DRAB VELVET CORD	25	0
WOOLLEN BEDFORD CORD	25	0
FANCY WHIPCORD	25	0
SUPERFINE WHITE DOESKIN for Racing	31	8
SILK WARP WHITE CASHMERE	31	8

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

FRESH STORES & PROVISIONS
Imported by every Mail Steamer.

	Cash. Rs.	Cash. a.	Credit. Rs.	Credit. a.
Swiss Milk (Milkmaid Brand) per tin	0	8	0	9
Do. do. per doz.	5	8	6	2
Do. (Holland Brand) per tin	0	6	0	7
Do. do. per doz.	4	0	4	8

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

HATS TO SUIT ALL FACES—

WEAR "THE PHIT EASY."—
THE VERY LATEST.

BROWNS AND BLACK
EXTRA LIGHT WEIGHT. } FROM Rs. 7-14.

HOAR & Co.,
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THE NOTED FIRM FOR NEW GOODS.

OFFICIAL OR GUN TIME.

CUTCHERIES.
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COFFEE ROOMS.

"I have repeatedly challenged to a fraction the accuracy of the Midday Gun by your Clock, and I have in no case been wrong in doing so."

The above is an Extract of a Letter received from a Gentleman in the Mofussil. Such results, we respectfully submit, are only obtainable from Time-keepers that have passed through the hands of a practical Firm. The theoretical and practical experience of a life-time almost of our Mr. Marcks, the Head of our Firm, and aided as he is by Practical Assistants from the Leading Watch and Clock Factories of the World, warrants our soliciting the confidence of the Public.

The Time-keepers we detail below are devoid of all decoration. They are the BOLDEST FACED TIME-KEEPERS ever manufactured, and the Mechanism of guaranteed excellence, while the Wooden Frames are solidly and strongly made and of thoroughly seasoned wood only. The movements of each Time-keeper are submitted to a thorough course of regulation, and are tested in every way before despatch under the usual Guarantee, which covers all irregularities.

BEST ENGLISH-MADE

	Rs.
Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, with Chain and Fusee, 12in. Dial	60
Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, 14in. Dial, plate-glass front	80
Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, 16in. Dial, plate-glass front	90
Circular 8-day LEVER TIME-PIECE, 12in. Dial, plate-glass front, with Seconds Hand	90
Circular 8-day LEVER TIME-PIECE, 12in. Dial, Chain and Fusee, plate-glass front	140
Circular 8-day PENDULUM CLOCK, 12in. Dial, with Chain and Fusee	90
Circular 8-day LEVER CLOCK, 12in. Dial, with Chain and Fusee	135
Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, with Chain and Fusee, 24in. Dial, plate-glass front	320
Circular do. CLOCK	475
Circular 8-day American PENDULUM CLOCK, 12in. Dial	25
Circular 8-day American LEVER CLOCK, in Nickel Silver Case	35
Circular 8-day Anglo-American LEVER TIME-PIECE, 12in. Dial, plate-glass front	48
Do. do. LEVER CLOCK	60

CLOCKS ARE STRIKERS. TIME-PIECES ARE NON-STRIKERS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE
To
PASSENGERS
By The
S. S. "ROME."

Immense Choice of Reliable
SUN HATS AND HELMETS,
For
Ladies and Gentlemen.

SUN UMBRELLAS.

English, Feather, Horsehair, Cotton,
Pillows, &c.

RUGS, RESAIS,
HOLDALLS, &c.

THORPE AND CO.
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY, PAREL GYMKHANA.

By special request,

AN ALFRESCO DANCE

Will take place

ON TUESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER,

at 8-30 P. M.

SATURDAY'S INVITATIONS will hold good.

E. A. DEVONSHIRE,
Honorary Secretary.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "CLAN SINCLAIR," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature and to take Delivery of their respective Goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for Settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 4th November, 1893. Agents.

NOTICE.

THE Public desiring to see the DIWAL ILLUMINATIONS from MONDAY to FRIDAY nex are informed that the following is the ROUTE laid down:—

1. Carriages starting from the Town Hall should proceed along Bazaar Gate Street, and after passing the Bazaar Gate Street Police Station turn into Hornby Road, South of the Municipal Garden, thence pass by the Gaiety Theatre into Cruishank Road, Carnac Road and Shaik Memon Street. From Mumbadevi they will proceed along Kalbadevi Road upto the Robert Money Institution, at which point they will turn and pass up Kalbadevi, Mumbadevi, Pydhowni and Bhendy Bazaar Roads to J. J. Hospital.

2. Carriages starting from J. J. Hospital will go down the Bhendy Bazaar, Pydhowni and Mumbadevi Roads into Shaik Memon Street and pass along the Hornby Road, Victoria Terminus into Bazaar Gate Street upto the Town Hall, where they will turn and follow the route laid down in para. 1.

In the event of a crush in Shaik Memon Street (Marwari Bazaar) carriages going towards the Fort will be diverted into Ballaji Shamsett Street, Abdul Rahiman Street, on to Hornby Road.

R. H. VINCENT,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 4th November, 1893

NOTICE is hereby given that GOSWAMI SHRI 108 SHRI GHANSHAMLALJI SHRI CHIMANLALJI MAHARAJ has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No 4, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she or they will be precluded therefrom and the sale will be completed without regard to such claim, if any:—

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling-house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 1,110 square yards or thereabouts, situate in Banganga Street, at Walkeswar, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and registered by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward 3,047, and Street No. 61, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by public passage, on or towards the West by the vacant land of Bhoorabhai, on or towards the North by the property of Goculdass Morarji, and on or towards the South partly by the property of Nana Bhat Khande, and partly by the vacant land of Balu Satre, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor.—Dated this 4th day of November, 1893.

CHITNIS, MOTILAL AND MALVI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 506 OF 1888.

HURSAMUL BULDEVDAS, of Hatrus, in Alligar Zilla, Marwadi Inhabitant, and MADHAVRAM BULDEVDAS, of Bombay, Marwadi Inhabitant, carrying on business together in Partnership under the name of HURSAMUL MADHAVRAM, at Katha Bazar, without the Fort .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

NAROTUM HUNSRAJ, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Withalwady, without the Fort of Bombay .... Defendant.

AND

DEEPCHUND NAHALCHUND, of Bombay, Hindu Broker, residing at No. 13, Champa Gully, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay .... Transferee

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 8th Day of January, 1889, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of December, 1893, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

All the Estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, Hursamul Buldevdas and Madhavram Buldevdas, and of their Transferee, Deepchund Nahalchund, and of the abovenamed Defendant, Narotum Hunsraj, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Withalwady, on the North side thereof, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 83 and No. 82, and now under Ward No. C. 1630, and Street Nos. 71, 73, 75, and containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty-four square yards and one-third of another square yard, be the same, little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a passage for passing and repassing, on or towards the West by the property of Parsee Dossabhoy Jewanji and lately of the said Narotum Hunsraj, on or towards the North by a public passage, and on or towards the South by the said Withalwady Street, which said premises formerly were and are now in the occupation of the said Narotum Hunsraj and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Attorneys for the Transferee, Deepchund Nahalchund, No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 20th day of October, 1893.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS

JUST RECEIVED.

THE attention of Connoisseurs in this SPECIALITE is respectfully invited to the following

SELECT BRANDS :—

			Rs.	a.
LA HOJA, Trabucos	per box of	50	5	0
L'AMISTAD, Regalias	,,	50	7	0
DONA ANNA, Imperiales	,,	50	15	0
LA LEGITIMIDAD, Fig Select	,,	50	15	0
BOCK'S AGUILA D'ORO, Reg Finos	,,	50	18	0
Do. do. Marceiina	,,	50	18	0
Do. do. Delirios	,,	25	10	0
VILLAR Y VILLAR, Reg. Reina.	,,	100	36	0
LA CAROLINA, Bouq. Carolina.	,,	25	14	0
LA FLOR DE MORALES, Del.	,,	25	15	0

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the

ONLY ORIGINAL BRAND,

FREE DRAUGHT,

SPLENDID CONDITION,

PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4 0	per 100
TRABUCOS	,, 3 12	,,
COQUETAS	,, 3 8	,,

TRICHINOPOLIES.

Fresh Stocks just opened out, of the very Finest Tobaccos procurable. A single trial will more than prove the assertion.

CIGARS and CHEROOTS

of all the leading Brands.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

GREAT COAT CLOTH

[illegible] Military and Police Great Coat Cloth [illegible] the regulation colours and qualities, apply to the [illegible], Cawnpore.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE

(LATE SKATING RINK).

SOCIETY'S RE-UNIONS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! MONDAY, NOV. 6.

THE RENOWNED AND ONLY

STEEN HUDSON'S PARTY.

THE ATTRACTION OF ATTRACTIONS.
ENORMOUS SUCCESS.
ENTHUSIASM UNBOUNDED.
THE SENSATION OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
TWO BIG SHOWS IN ONE.
Unrivalled in Their Manifestations,
Unequalled in Their Feats.
Steen's Marvellous Treble Blackboard.
Steen's Wonderful Billet Test.
Steen's Mysterious Spiritualistic Seance.
Enormous Success and Screams of Laughter at
Miss LINTON'S and Mr. HUDSON'S GROTESQUERIE.
TELLING OUR TALE OF WOE,
Introducing an Original American Wing Dance, &c.
MISS MAY HABGOOD,
The Great Solo Pianist,
MISS LESLIE NORMAN,
The Beautiful Mezzo Soprano.
A High Class Combination of Lady and Gentleman Entertainers with all the Latest
NOVELTIES AND SENSATIONS OF THE DAY.

Admission Rs. 3, Rs. 2 and Re. 1. Box Plan, at SOUNDY'S. Commence 9-15. Doors open Half-an-hour previously.

TRAVERS-VALE .... Representative.

WANTED,

FOR the Poona City MUNICIPALITY, a Passed LADY MEDICAL PRACTITIONER. Salary Rs. 100 per month, to rise to Rs. 150 per month by an Annual Increment of Rs. 25.

The selected Candidate will have to serve on Probation for 6 months, after which she will be confirmed if she gives satisfaction.

Apply to the Undersigned with Testimonials before the 15th of November, 1893.

M. K. KUMTHEKAR, Secretary,
City Municipality, Poona.
City Municipal Office, Poona, 2nd November, 1893.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID ....£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 50,000

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:

At Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting Hood, folding steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One New single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.

One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style, neat furniture.

A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON AND JUTE

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th inst., at 2 p. m Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Dock, Shed No. 8, on account of the concerned—

EVO—14 bales cotton.
I —16 do jute.
PN—1 do do.
Ragendra—1 do do
No Marks—2 do do

Damaged by water and fire per s. s. Marquis Bacquehem.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION.

On a Day to be fixed hereafter—

Sale of plants and furniture by "John Roberts," belonging to F. A. REDDIE, Esq., and other gentleman, at No. 1, Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, November 6, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 Jolly boat 12 feet long by 6 feet broad.
1 Milner's fireproof safe.
1 lady's saddle by Dunnett.
1 case 100 pieces 31 inches white cotton mosquito netting.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Abdool Cadur Abdool Hoosein—

10 cases of varnish and French polish.
83 kegs white zinc paint.

On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Cassumjee—

S B 222 F S—8168—1 case 175 bundles Berlin wool.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Parsons and Co. ex s. s. Shanon and s. s. Oriental—

P & C 1—2 cases, 5,000 double cards, with prints of House of Parliament and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M. P.

On account and at the risk of the defauling Indentor, Laljee Roognath—

L R 71, 101-3, 104-6 } 6 cases S. S. I. scarlet bockings.

On account and at the risk of Ahmed Moosa, ex s. s. Rheinfels—

B R 1700 & B case 1,000 boxes needles.

By order of Messrs. R. B. Nariman and Co., and on account and at the risk of Syed Mahomed Cuzrani—

20 bags Bushire gum in lumps.

On account and risk of the dafaulting Indentor, Essabhoy Cadurbhoy—

60 H—23-34—12 cases tin mirror boxes.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria in good order.
1 handsome strong double-seated brougham.
1 strong second-hand landau.
1 light strong-built dog-cart.
1 English-built park phaeton thoroughly done up.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On SATURDAY, the 11th Instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, close to the Soldiers' Swimming Bath, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood substantial household, furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first rate full sized mahogany slate billiard table, with balls, cues, etc., a firstrate iron-framed cottage piano, by Rose and Co, hand-sewing machine, Hinks and Ditmar's lamps, real oil paintings, rich Persian carpets, rich table and wall ornaments, fancy chintz, tapestry and gold embroidered curtains, garden plants, etc., the property of Lieut H J Gill, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, November 6, 1893.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

THE following REDUCTIONS have been made in the DOCKING RATES for VESSELS of 3,000 tons and over, with effect from 1st November, 1893, viz.:—

Vessels of 3,000 tons gross or over...from 6½ as. to 6 as. per ton
Vessels of 3,500 tons or over .... ,, 6½ ,, 5½ ,,
Vessels of 4,000 tons or over .... ,, 6½ ,, 5 ,,

The other rates and conditions remain unaltered.

By Order,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 1st November, 1893.

THE SCINDE AND PUNJAUB COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LD.

ધી શીંધ એનડ પંજાબ કોટન પરેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 22nd ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th November, 1893, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business, viz:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the Year ending 31st August, 1893, and to declare a Dividend.

2ND.—To appoint a Director in the room of one retiring by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.

3RD.—To appoint an auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.

4TH.—To transact such other business as may be laid before the meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું.,
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 28th October, 1893.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 30th October to 15th November, 1893, both days inclusive.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR PETROLEUM OILS.

THE MANAGER of the Burma State Railway invites Tenders at his Office in Rangoon, up to Noon of MONDAY, the 13th of November next, for the Supply, for a period of 12 months, of PETROLEUM OILS, required for use in the Locomotive and Carriage Department, as follows:—

I. CARRIAGE AND WAGON AXLE OIL, about 30,000 Gallons, more or less as required; to be delivered at the rate of about 2,500 Gallons per Month, or at such other rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.

II. CYLINDER OIL, about 2,400 Gallons, more or less as required, to be delivered at the rate of about 200 Gallons per Month, or at such other rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.

III. ENGINE CLEANING OIL, about 3,600 Gallons, more or less as required, to be delivered at the rate of about 300 Gallons per Month, or at such other rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.

The Oils will have to be delivered to the Storekeeper of this Railway at the General Store Depot, Rangoon, commencing from the 1st of January, 1894, or such later date or dates as may be approved by the Manager on acceptance of Tenders.

3. Tenders must state the prices of Oils offered per Imperial Gallon in Indian Currency; their firing temperatures in degrees Fahrenheit, and their weights per imperial gallon. Separate Tenders must be submitted for each kind of Oil. Each Tender must state where and by what manufacturers the Oil offered has been produced.

4. Each Tender must be preceded by a Sample of the Oil offered for supply, which Sample should be addressed to the Storekeeper, so as to reach him not later than the 10th of November next.

5. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and reserves the right of dividing the order for each kind of Oil required equally between two or three Tenderers for the same.

By Order,
C. E. CARDEW,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent,
Burma State Railway.
Insein, 18th October, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 238 OF 1889.

BANOOBAI, of Bombay, Parsee, residing at No. 59, Chowpati Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, Widow and Executrix of FRAMJEE HORMUSJI COMMISSARIATWALLA, late of Bombay, Parsee, Deceased......Plaintiff.

VERSUS

VULLIBHAI KHANBHAI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bhoosari Mohla, outside the Fort of Bombay, aforesaid...Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 18th day of August, 1892, All that the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, in each and every of the following immoveable and moveable properties, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. Farran, Esq., the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th Day of November, 1893, at the hour of 3 of the clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of fazendary land or ground, standing in the Books of the Collector of Bombay in the names of Soorajmul Gangaram, Goolraj Gungaram and Goolabrai Gungaram, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay fronting Balloo Sarung Street, commonly called Bhoosari Moholla, on the West side thereof in the sub-district of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Noorbhoy Luteebjee, but now in the occupation of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and his tenants, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 23 and 24, but now under Street Nos. 76, 78, and containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventy-six square yards and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Balloo Sarung Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house formerly of Khutree Moosa Jooma, but now of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai (hereinafter referred to as Lot No. II), and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Shaik Ahmed Putwa, but now of Abdool Hoosein.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of fazendary land or ground, standing in the Books of the Collector of Bombay in the names of Soorajmul Gungaram, Goolraj Gungaram and Goolabrai Gungaram, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting Balloo Sarung Street aforesaid, on the West side thereof in the sub-district of Bombay formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Dawal Jaffer and Lulloo Rujub and now in the occupation of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and his tenants, assessed by the Collector of assessment formerly under No. 25 and 24, but now under Street Nos. 80, 82 and containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighteen square yards and eight-fifteenths of another square yard, be the same, little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Balloo Sarung Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Issack Suckoor, but now or late of Shaik Ahmed, and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Noorbhoy Luteebjee, but now of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, being the premises referred to as Lot No. I.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages standing thereon, situate at a place called Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing (or believed to contain) ten thousand and sixty square yards by admeasurement, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 74, New No. 16313, old Survey No. 736 and new Survey No 3296, Ward No. 6769, 6774, street No. 1-6, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East and West by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway wharf, on or towards the North by leasehold ground of Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia, next hereinafter described, abutting on the Mazagon Bunder Row and on or towards the South by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway wharf, which said premises are situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Stearns Hobart and Company, and were since partly in the occupation of the said Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia, and partly in the occupation of Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy and are now partly in the occupation of the Bombay Municipality for a Police Hospital, and partly vacant, and are the premises comprised in and granted by an Indenture of Lease bearing date the 15th day of August, 1872 and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia of the other part, the holding being for a term of years to expire at the end of 21 years from the 1st day of May 1870 at the annual rent of Rupees (314-6-0) three hundred and fourteen and annas six with right of perpetual renewal every 21 years, but at such rent either to be decreased or increased as the said Secretary of State should think fit to reserve subject, however, as to a portion of the said premises to a demise, dated 10th September, 1846, and made between Cursetjee Rustomji Wadia of the one part and one Jeejibhoy Dadabhoy of the other part, at the yearly rent of Rupees two hundred and ninety.

LOT NO IV.

All that the piece or parcel of land or ground, situate adjoining the land lastly hereinabove described, namely, at Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-six square yards or thereabouts, assessed under Collector's old No. 410, Collector's New No 11690, and old survey No 736, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East and West by the property of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, on or towards the North by the Mazagon Bunder Road, and on or towards the South by the property lastly hereinbefore described, which said premises were formerly and are now vacant and are subject to an annual payment to Government of Rupees (10-3-0) ten and annas three and subject also as to a portion of the said premises to the hereinbefore mentioned demise, dated 10th September, 1846.

LOT NO V.

All that right, title and interest formerly possessed by Sumsoodin Moola Hakimjee, in and to the piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house built thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the West side of Baba Dhuboo Street, in the sub-district of Bombay, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Rahmanjee Khanbhoy, Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy and Ahmedally Tajbhoy, and now in that of the tenants of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 2711, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No 53 and now under Ward No 6875, Street Nos. 137, 139 and 141, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-two square yards and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Baba Dhuboo Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house of Ramdas Money Bawa, and on or towards the South by the house of Cadurbhoy Suliemanjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No 89, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 26th day of September, 1893.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

NOTICES.

EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 7th, 8th, and 9th November, these being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIWALI FESTIVAL is now approaching the Public are hereby cautioned that if any person lets off or throws any FIREWORKS on or near any Public Street, Road or Thoroughfare, he will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt wtih according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

R. H. VINCENT,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office, Bombay, 31st October, 1893.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, resident in India, will be held at the Company's Office, 1, Forbes Street, on MONDAY, the 6th November, 1893, at 5 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To elect a member of Committee in place of Mr. A. C. WALKER, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

2. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Local Committee,
GREAVES COTTON & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th October, 1893.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR INDIGENOUS STORES, LEATHER GOODS, COCOANUT OIL, AND COTTON WASTE, &c.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (gun-fire) on THURSDAY, 9th November, 1893, for the SUPPLY of INDIGENOUS STORES, Leather Goods, Cocoanut Oil and Cotton Waste, &c., required for the broad and metre gauge sections of the Company's system commencing 1st JANUARY, 1894, and ending on dates as noted on Tender Forms.

2. Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere and conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rate quoted, and sign an Agreement for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, &c.," and a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 (Rupees one thousand) must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

5 If Government Paper and other Securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the contract a Deduction of 5 per cent. will be made from each payment, until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or, at the Agent's option, a further deposit will have to be made, so as to make the total deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

6. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's Samples, which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

7. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 10th October, 1893.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR STATIONERY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Jhansi, up to Noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th November, 1893, for the Supply of STATIONERY, at the Jhansi Depot, for 12 months, commencing from January, 1894.

The Forms giving particulars of the Approximate quantities required for delivery at the Jhansi Depot, and Conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained, on application, at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, on payment of Rs. 2 each.

The Agent reserves the right to select one or more Items from any Tender without reference to other items on the same tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Stationery," and a Deposit of Rs. 200 should also accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. If Government Promissory Notes be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent, "Indian Midland Railway Company."

Samples of the Item marked with an Asterisk in the Form which are tendered for must be forwarded in well-packed and sealed Parcel, with the name of the Tenderer impressed on it, to the Chief Storekeeper's Office, at the same time as the tender is submitted to the Agent, otherwise the Tender will not be considered. Such samples as do not meet with approval will be returned to the Senders by the Company.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
J. WILSON,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, 18th October, 1893.

WANTED.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

VACANCY FOR MANAGER OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

REQUIRED, for the Chief Engineer's Office, a Competent EUROPEAN or EURASIAN MANAGER, under 45 years of Age, thoroughly conversant with General Correspondence and Accounts. Preference will be given to an applicant possessing Previous Experience in the routine of Railway work.

Salary Rs. 200 per Mensem.

Applications by letter only, with Copies of Testimonials, should be forwarded to the Chief Engineer, Rayapuram Terminus, not later than the 30th November, 1893.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.
Agent and Manager's Office, Rayapuram 12th October, 1893.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,

Are FOR SALE at

THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.

For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SELLING OFF !!
SELLING OFF !!

☞ FOR ONE RUPEE ONLY ☜

SUTTON'S CELEBRATED GARDEN SEEDS.

FRESH—SEASON 1893—Genuine.

VEGETABLE.—Beans, Beet, Borecole, Broccoli, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Cress, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Parsley, Peas, Radish, Spinach, Turnip, Vegetable Marrow.

FLOWER.—Aster, Balsam, Canary Creeper, Clarkia, Convolvulus, Dianthus, Larkspur, Linum Rubrum, Lobelia, Marigold, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Nemophila Insignis, Phox Drummondii, Poppy, Stock, Sunflower, Sweet William, Sweet Peas, Zinnia.

Price Re. One only for entire collection.

THE DECCAN AGENCY COMPANY,
AHMEDNAGAR.

NOTE.—20 kinds Vegetables and 20 kinds Flowers.

£5,000 WORTH OF GOODS to be Sold under English Retail Prices.

TO SECURE 20,000 NEW CUSTOMERS We have Imported a special purchase of £5,000 WORTH of goods, which will be sold at considerably Lower Rates than are charged for similar goods by the large ready-money Establishments in England.

The goods consist of Bentwood Chairs, Pongee Silks, Flannels, Sateen, Shawls, Gloves, Stockings Bed Sheets, Flannel Suits, Tennis Bats and Balls, Shikari Hats, Boots and Shoes, and are available at our Calcutta Establishment, our Rangoon and Lucknow Branches, and from LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY, Bombay.

Full particulars and Price List on application to any of these addresses.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE. INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 57 *Years.*

FUNDS OVER 8¼ MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE and LIFE BUSINESS undertaken on very Favorable Terms. Especially Low Rates and Liberal Bonuses on Life Insurances.

AGENTS:—RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS ....£10,695,969.
REVENUE ....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED ...... £2,127,500.
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892 ....£ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Claims Paid during the last Ten Years Amount to ....£3,591,798.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—
57, ESPLANADE ROAD
(Oriental Bank Buildings).

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ....$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

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WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
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EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

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AMOY. HANKOW. PENANG.
BANGKOK. HIOGO. RANGOON.
BATAVIA. ILOILO. SAIGON.
BOMBAY. LYONS. SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA. MANILA. SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO. NAGASAKI. TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW. NEW YORK. YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG. PEKING.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...............£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:

65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

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EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
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Head Office..............3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

London Bankers... { THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LD. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—

3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ ,, ,, ,, 4 ,,
4 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,
4½ ,, ,, ,, 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on he minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 ,, ,, 3 ,, ,,
3 ,, ,, 2 ,, ,,

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA,

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.................£1,000,000
(With power to increase) to £4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

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H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
LIEUT.-GENL. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

London Office..................14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at ....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED, SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at....................BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers ....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS

CAPITAL CALLED UP............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p. a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.
Bombay, July 17, 1883.

SPOTTED CABANAS.

The Only

ORIGINAL BRANDS

as Smoked

THROUGHOUT INDIA

For the last 25 Years.

Spotted Semiramis,	per 100	Rs.	11	0
Do. Zenobia	,, 100	,,	9	0

SOLE IMPORTER:—

D. MACROPOLO,

GENERAL TOBACCONIST,

BOMBAY

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,147½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,075
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	980
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	10 p. c.	155to160 65 to 70 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	208
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,40
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 15	950
Anglo-Indian	1,315		100	Nil	61
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	615xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	335
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,015 xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	49
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	595
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	600
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	375
Dorai Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	340
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	530
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	390
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	665
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	66
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 1	535
Hyderabad	780	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,165
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	320
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	540
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	147½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	775
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	635
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	540
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	160
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	435
LakmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	825
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,400xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,545
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,825xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	12 p.c.g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	365
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,230
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	450
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	810
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	320 xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	195
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	150
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	415
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
nishunker Lakhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld	980	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India	1,900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	300	1,350	1,350	75	1,350
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		451
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945 1075
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.40	230
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	550	250	250	..	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	125
reul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		122½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	215 210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	275
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,370
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	122½
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,18
French	300	500	all	100	450
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	112½xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	350
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	110xd
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	430
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	225
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	117½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	460
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	59
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,800
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	565
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	95
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	20	215xd
Volkart	...	1,001	1600	Rs. 70	975
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	265 19
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	91
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	4
erar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In	Liquidation			
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,300	2,500	1,500	270	4,550
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,160
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,010
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	2 2
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	212
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
eyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	16 no
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	12
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 21	306
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	19
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 16	85
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		6
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	83
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	445
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,3
Soundy & Co.	1,600	100	100	9	50
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLqdn
Do. Prf.	1,000	100		10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	955
hacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	52
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all		19

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 25-5-6	
China Leaf	25-3	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	25-2	..
Do. do. new	25-1	..
Australia do.	25-3	
Bombay do.	25-2	
English Sovereigns	16-1	
Do. Dracons	16	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	88	
Do. 17½ do.	88-4	
[illegible] Dollars	208	Nominal.
Mexican do.	196	
Five-Francs	340	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, 5 p.m.
The Steen-Hudson Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
The Phonograph Company of India, Framjee Hall, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 4th:—Simla (s), from Busreh; Clan Sinclair (s), Glasgow; and Karagola (s), Karachi. Yesterday:—Siam (s), from Aden; and Rome (s), London.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 4th:—Aljofar (schr), and Esperance (hiate), for Damaun; Banda (s), Calcutta, &c.; H. M. S. Euphrates, Portsmouth; and Himalaya (s), London, &c. Yesterday:—Mobile (s), and Chanda (s), for Persian Gulf; and Kapurthala (s), Karachi.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. La Seyne entered, and the s. s. Banda left the dock on Friday.

Arrival of a Native Chief.—Pratabsing, Sirdar of Bada, accompanied by three followers, arrived at the Grant Road Station, at 4 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, and has taken up his residence at Kalbadevi Road.

Missing Property.—Miss F. Miller, residing at Parel Road, has made a report to the police, that she accidentally dropped a gold watch and chain, valued at Rs. 100, somewhere between her residence and the Fort, on Thursday last.

Burglary at Falkland Road.—During the night of Friday last, between the hours of 9 and 11, a shop, belonging to a Chinaman, named Asee Apo, and situated at Falkland Road, was broken into, by removing one of the bars of a window, and Rs. 5 in cash was stolen from a till in the counter. The theft was discovered by a policeman who, having his attention drawn to some smoke issuing from the shop, entered the place with some neighbours and saw some papers, that were lying about in the shop, on fire, evidently caused by the thief, while searching for property. Fortunately no damage was done.

A Malicious Prosecution.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Friday, Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Chaganlal Tarachand had charged KalidasMulji with cheating in respect of a diamond and some gold and silver ornaments. Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, appeared for the defence. After recording the evidence the Magistrate discharged the accused, and dismissed the case. His Worship found that the prosecution was a malicious and vexatious one. The Magistrate further ordered the complainant to pay to the accused Rs. 50 as compensation.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 o'clock:—

March	The Band	Shield.
Finale	From Ariele	Otto Bach.
Valse	See-Saw	A. C. Crowe.
Gavotte	Muriel	Ed. Amillon.
Selection	The Bohemian Girl	Balfe.
Galop	Orpheus	Strauss.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45 p.m.:—

Overture	Les Serment	Auber.
Intermezzo	On the Road to Moschow	Paul De Loetz.
Gavotte	Abschild	J. A. Kappey.
Valse	Espana	E. Waldteufel.
Selection No 2.	Il Trovatore	Verdi.
Polka	The Deep Blue Sea (For piccolo solo)	Drewer.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Fever and Suicide.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday last, at Mahim, touching the death of Bakoo Baloo, a mill-labourer, aged about thirty-two years, residing at that locality. For the last week the deceased had been suffering from fever, followed by delirium. At half-past 1 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, the mother of the deceased went out for a few minutes, leaving the deceased alone in the house, and a couple of minutes afterwards she heard a splash in the well in front of the house. She immediately went to the well and, seeing the water disturbed, raised an alarm. The police came up, dragged the well, and recovered the body, but life was then extinct. A verdict of suicide by drowning in a well during the delirium of fever, was recorded.

Suicide of a Young Man.—An inquest was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Ragoonath Ramchunder, aged thirty years, residing with his father-in-law, at Champa Gully. The deceased was a Marathi clerk to one Ragunath Bulwant, and boarded with him. The deceased frequently ill-treated his wife, who was only eleven years old, and consequently the father-in-law had to rebuke him often, but the deceased continued ill-treating her, and on Friday last the father-in-law complained to his master, who also remonstrated with the deceased for his foolish behaviour. The deceased, thereupon, became sullen, and left the house. At about noon he returned home and lay down on a mat, saying he would like to sleep, and at 1 p.m, he was found drowsy and breathing heavily. Dr. Edulji Cowasji was sent for, and at his advice the deceased was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died at 11 o'clock, on Saturday night. A verdict of death from opium was recorded.

An Opium-eater in Trouble.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday last, Mr. Rustom Pestonji, Chief Inspector, Opium Department, charged one Goolam Aba Mir Aba, a resident of Lucknow, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with transporting and possessing nineteen tolas of opium, valued at Rs. 6, without a permit from the Collector of Abkari, under Section 9 of Act I. of 1878. In placing the facts of the case before the Court, Mr. Rustom stated that the accused arrived in Bombay that morning from his native country by one of the passenger trains and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. As soon as he stepped on to the platform, the witness Babaji Sobaji, an Abkari peon, examined his luggage, but nothing was found. However, on searching his person, Babaji found nineteen tolas of opium, tied round the waist in a piece of cloth. After evidence was recorded, the accused, in his examination by the Court, stated that he, in company of an old man, arrived in Bombay from Lucknow, *en route* to Kerbela, where they were going to *haj*. The opium found with him belonged to both of them, as they both required about one tola and-a-quarter of it every day between them. He was totally ignorant of the law. At this stage Mr. Rustom informed the Magistrate that the old man, who accompanied the accused, was asked at the station, whether any part of the opium found, with the accused, belonged to him, and he totally denied having anything to do with it. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and fined him Rs. 10, out which Rs. 5 were ordered to be given to Babaji, as a reward. The opium was confiscated, and sent to the Collector.

Series of Charges against a Woman.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday last, Inspector Briscoe placed a Hindu woman, named Savitree, aged twenty-five years, the wife of a havaldar, employed in the Common Jail, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on five separate charges of criminal breach of trust in respect of gold and silver ornaments and a copper chatty, valued at Rs. 125, belonging to five different persons, named Ganpat Bhow, a servant in the employ of Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, residing at Khetwady Back Road; Daji Visram, a mill-hand, residing at Chunam Kiln Street; Humar, a woman, residing at Chinch Bunder; Govind Luximon, a servant in the employ of Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown Iron Factory, residing at Wari Bunder, and Visram Baji, a milkman, residing at Girgaum. It appears that during the last month the accused went to the several complainants and asked them to lend her some of their ornaments to wear on the Dussera festival, telling them at the same time, that she would return them as soon as the festival was over. Some of the complainants, who were related to her and the others, who knew her and her husband, at once complied with the request, and lent her such ornaments as they could most conveniently spare, asking her to return them as soon as possible. The accused having got the ornaments, took them to a Marwaree, and pledged them with him. The matter having been reported to the police, the accused was arrested, and the ornaments were recovered from the Marwaree. Savitree, on being questioned by the Court, said that she pledged the ornaments as she was in need of money. The Magistrate convicted her, and sentenced her to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Alleged Forgery.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which, Tojee Kaya, a shroff and money-lender, charged Harichand Bhicoba, Ragunath Bhavanishanker, Bajirao Tatia, Ravji, and Sadanand Narayen, with forgery and abetment of the offence of making a false document, was called on for hearing. Mr. Manker, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Smetham, of the firm of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, solicitors, appeared for the first accused. The complainant's case was that on the 3rd September, 1891, certain property at Worlee was conveyed to the complainant by the accused Sadanand and the other owners of the property. After the deed of conveyance having been effected the accused Sadanand rented a room of the house, which had then become the property of the complainant. The amount of the rent not being paid the complainant filed a suit in the Small Causes Court. The accused Sadanand, in his evidence before the Fifth Judge, said that he was the owner of the property. The accused had also put in a document purporting to be a deed of conveyance by which the accused had purchased the property from the complainant. The name of the complainant appeared on the document, alleged to have been written by him as his signature. The complainant declared that it was a forged signature, and he had never signed into such a deed. The accused's counsel at the Small Causes Court, withdrew the defence, and a decree was passed in the complainant's favour. The complainant now charged Sadanand with forgery and the other accused with abetment of the offence. Rugunath wrote the document, Harichand attested it, and Bajirao Tatia, Interpreter in the Fourth Presidency Magistrate's Court, was said to have interpreted the same to the parties. The accused Rugunath did not appear in the Court, and his Worship, on the motion of Mr. Manker, ordered a warrant to be issued against him. The case was in the meantime adjourned.

Goa News.—A convention for the extradition of criminals between Great Britain and Portugal has been approved, but for the present it will not apply to British and Portuguese-India.—During the last thirteen weeks ending 30th September last of the current half-year, the receipts of the West of India Portuguese Railway amounted to Rs. 72,295, against Rs. 48,379 for the corresponding period of last year.—The receipts of the Abkari Department during the month of August last yielded Rs. 43,181.—The sale of the country liquor which is not of prescribed strength in a tavern is prohibited.—From 1st November 1893 up to 31st May 1894, the indemnity sanctioned by the Mixed Committee will be paid by the British Government to the proprietors of the salt-pans from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. on the first Friday of each month at Castle Rock.—A gang of ten incendiaries was arrested in Sanguem in the act of setting fire to eight houses covered with grass.—Mr. Taborda, the Secretary-General, has been praised for having carried on the acting duties of the head of the State during the absence of the Governor-General with zeal and intelligence.—The British Government have paid the Portuguese Government Rs. 30,798 as the share in the Customs duties on articles re-exported from Bombay to Damaun during the twelve years of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty.—The public expenses in Portuguese India during the month of August amounted to Rs. 1,58,605, and the expenses to Rs. 1,39,384.—By the new rules the Municipality of Ilhas has been authorised to levy a tax on tavern-keepers, labourers, and retail-dealers against which a meeting of the interested persons was held to represent their grievances.—The palace at Cabo of the Governor-General is to be furnished with new furniture from Bombay.—Captain Marquis Pereira, son of the late Portuguese Consul-General in Bombay, has taken up the charge of the post of Professor of the Portuguese Language and Literature at the Lyceum in Pangim.—There have been three hundred applications for the lease of the lands at Satary in answer to a circular from the Secretariat.—Some ladies in Pangim have sent a memorial to her Majesty Queen Amelia of Portugal, praying that in future no sergeants from the Portuguese Army be sent to Goa, as their admission blocks the promotion of their husbands and sons in the military force in Goa.—A novel Association is to be started in Pangim, the object of which is to get married girls without means by levying a contribution on those that are to be married.—It is reported that Mr. Veigas is to be appointed District Judge at Bardez in place of Mr. Souza Telles, who has been given a post in the War Council in Portugal.—The total quantity of rain registered during this year amounts to 91 inches.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY.

The fourteenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held on Saturday at the registered office, No. 2, Dalal Street, Mr. Damodar Tapidas presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted:—

The directors beg to submit their report of the working of the company's presses for the last year from 1st July 1892 to 30th June 1893. In submitting the accompanying audited accounts the directors are glad to state that the working of the company is satisfactory. Although the net profits appear in the balance sheet as Rs. 22,446-11-9, yet the total made is larger as explained below. The shareholders are aware that the presses at Karachi were made some thirty years ago, since which great many improvements in the presses have been made which could not be introduced in the old press. The merchants at Karachi took a dislike of the old presses, and they, therefore, made no use of it whatever. Under the circumstances the directors thought it necessary to put the factory at Karachi into efficient order, and, have therefore, removed one old press and put one of Messrs. Nasmyth Wilson and Co.'s new press with all improvements. The cost of this new press, together with that of erection, less Rs. 5,000 realised from the sale of the old press, amounting to Rs. 14,499-2-10, has been written off from the profits of the company; likewise the sum of Rs. 9,185-2-9 spent upon tank mixing sheds and other improvements at Bhavnagar and Mahuwa has also been written off. The directors are glad to announce the extension of the compan'y branch at Karanja. It is completed and will work this season. This place is becoming an important cotton depot every year and this year there will be good pressing done. Before selecting this new place the directors assure you that they had made careful enquiries, and after they were assured by the best authority dealing largely in cotton that it was a suitable place, they made up their mind to erect a press there, and they hope that this new place will be a source of income in future. Dr. Hormusjee Bajonjee Dantra, one of your directors, who had in company with the agents, inspected the Karanja, Bhavnagar and Mahuva presses, and the directors are glad to state that he found the presses in good order, for which he deserves your best thanks for the trouble he had taken. From the sum of Rs. 22,446-11-9 your directors have carried Rs. 4,000 to the depreciation of machinery fund account, leaving Rs. 18,446-11-9, out of which they recommend a dividend at the rate of Rs. 80 per share, absorbing Rs. 17,600 and Rs. 500 to be paid as bonus to the employes of the company, the balance of Rs. 346-11-9 to be carried forward to next year's account. Two of your directors, Messrs. Damoderdas Tapidas and Jehangheer Hormusjee, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You have to appoint two auditors and fix their remuneration. The company's properties at Karachi, Bhavnagar, Mahuva and Karanja have been insured for Rs. 1,80,000; the engines and boilers have not been insured.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 80 per share was declared, payable on and after the 6th instant. Messrs. Damodar Tapidas and Jehangir Hormusjee, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Palonjee Framjee Mehta and Dr. Barjorjee H. Dantra were appointed auditors at a remunaration of Rs. 75 each. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

A ball is to be held at Kensington Town Hall, on Wednesday, Nov. 29, in aid of the funds of the Church Emigration Society.

An editorial question which the *Figaro* proposes and which it signs with the name of the lady-loved Professor in "Le Monde ou l'on s'ennuie," is this: Is beauty a benefit or an injury to a woman? Those principally interested are invited to give the conclusion of their experience. What a subject for immeasurable letter-writing! It is a question having the advantage of being infinitely insoluble. But its bearings are obviously quite different in France and in England, inasmuch as it enters greatly into marriage decisions in the one country, and little in the other. But there will probably be one simple truth overlooked—the truth that there is hardly a woman in the world who has not some beauty, and hardly one who has every beauty. The woman who had no single beauty would hardly look human, and would undoubtedly be a very unhappy creature. Thus the few beautiful points of the plain woman are of enormous and daily importance in her life; and the degrees between her and the beautiful woman are countless and minute. Whether to the advantage or disadvantage of women (the *Figaro* may decide, if it can), the average of beauty was greatly raised, as Mrs. Hardcastle remarks, when smallpox went out. It was raised again when dress and coiffure improved in the later years of this century; and, it is to be hoped, will not suffer permanent lowering by the ugly fashions begun this year. There is one fashion by the way, which has had a short and partial life, and which is injurious not in effect so much as in act. This is the fashion of parting the hair, which thins it where it is most needed thick. "Her parting was all too wide," says Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, of some dear good woman, regretfully. But probably her hair was not really thin; it had merely worn away from the persistent division.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION AMONG JAGHIRDARS.

The following is an extract dealing with the above subject from the Proceedings of his Highness the Nizam's Government in the General Department, dated 18th Rabi-ul-Akher 1,311 H., corresponding with the 29th October, 1893:—

In view of the receipt of his Highness' gracious order to the effect that the Cabinet Council should submit his opinion as regards the following proposal:—

1. Whether it would be opportune to compel the Amirs and Jaghirdars of Hyderabad to intrust their minor sons from the age of eight to eighteen years to his Highness' Government in order to give them higher education, and whether the Government should recover the expenditure incident thereto from the landed property of the said Amirs and Jaghirdars as Government dues; as is the case in the State of Baroda and various countries of Europe, with regard to the education of the general public.

2. What should be the minimum annual income of the Amirs and Jaghirdars to whose sons compulsory education ought to be given; his Excellency the Minister in Council was pleased to order that a Committee be appointed under the presidency of the Moin-ul-Maham of the General Department to consider the question in all its bearings and submit its report to the Cabinet Council.

In compliance with this order the Moin-ul-Maham of the General Department orders that the following gentlemen should be appointed to constitute the committee:—President: Nawab Fakhr-ul-Mulk Bahadur. Members: Nawab Imad Jung Bahadur, Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk Bahadur, B. A., H P. Hodson, Esq., M.A., Nawab Rafat Yar Jung Bahadur, Shams-ul-Ulama Maulavi Syed Ali Bilgrami, B.A., B.L., Hakim-ul-Hukama Nawab Mohaij-ud-daulah Bahadur, Nawab Azam Yar Jung Bahadur, Rajah Murli Manohar Bahadur, Nawab Ali Yawar-ud-daulah Bahadur, Nawab Ashraf-ud-dulah Bahadur, Nawab Bahram-ud-daulah Bahadur, Nawab Azz-ud-daulah Bahadur, Rajah Sheoraj Dharamwant Bahadur, Nawab Wizarat Ali Khan Bahadur, Nawab Mir Nisar Hussain Khan Bahadur, Nawab Mir Wizarat Ali Khan Bahadur, and son of Nawab Itisam Jung Bahadur. Member and Secretary: Mahamad Aziz Mirza, Esq., B.A.

CHARGE OF SELLING OBSCENE LITERATURE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday last, Inspector Morar Rao, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged three Persians, of respectable appearance, named Shaik Alli vallad Mahomedali Mahalati, residing at Pakmoda Street, Mirza Mahomed Sadik vallad Mirza Mahomed, residing at Bhendy Bazaar, and Mahomed Hoosein valad Mahomed Hoosein, also residing at Bhendy Bazaar, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having, on the 31st ultimo, 1st, and 4th November, sold and had in their possession for the purpose of sale, obscene books, written in the Persian language, and entitled "Ma-ul-Hayat, Ab-e-Hayat, Ab-e-Zindegani" (Water of soul and life) and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. It appears that on the 31st ultimo, in consequence of a certain information received from an informant, Sirdar Mir Abdoolalli Akbaralli, of the Criminal Investigation Department, gave Rs. 3 to one of his detectives, and sent him in the disguise of a servant to a Raja, in company of the informant, to the shop of the second accused at Bhendy Bazaar, with instructions to buy two of the books from him. The shop-keeper, on receiving the money from the detective, sent his servant, the third accused, at Pakmoda Street, to purchase the books from him. In a few minutes the third accused returned with the books, which were handed over to the detective by the second accused. On the 1st instant the Sirdar again sent the informant to the shop of the second accused, and had one of the books purchased. At 11 a.m., on Saturday, Inspector Morar Rao, accompanied by Jamadar Mea Jan and the informant, went to the locality, where the shop of the second accused is situated. On reaching the place Inspector Morar Rao gave five marked rupees to the informant, and directed him to go and buy a couple of books of the same kind from the second accused. As on the former occasions the second accused, on receiving the money, sent his servant, the third accused, to the shop of the first accused. Mr. Morar Rao and Jamadar Mea Jan, followed the servant, and, after seeing the shop of the first accused, returned to their original place. As soon as the books were handed over to the informant, Mr. Morar Rao and the Jamadar went to the shop, and arrested the second and the third accused. They then proceeded to the shop of the first accused, who, on being questioned by the Inspector, denied all knowledge about the books, but on searching his shop forty-eight books were found. Mr. Morar Rao asked the Magistrate to adjourn the case for a fortnight in order to enable the police to complete the inquiry.

The Magistrate granted the application, and adjourned the case to the 18th instant, ordering the accused to be liberated on bail on their own recognisance in the sum of Rs. 250 each and one surety of a like amount. The first and the second accused are said to have been well-to-do men, having in their shops goods worth about Rs. 3,000 each. The book is alleged to be very obscene.

THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

In a singulary forcible and able Minute, says *Capital*, Sir Antony Macdonnell has proved that the province of Behar, the garden of India, is the most distressful country that ever yet was seen; that the ryots are among the poorest and most helpless of Her Majesty's subjects; that the condition of the people of Behar has deteriorated; that it is now precarious to a degree; that many of them live from hand to mouth, and that owing to over-population and excessive rents a slight vicissitude of season would bring them in vast numbers on the hands of Government for relief. This is a startling commentary on the working of the Permanent Settlement, which has just been in existence for a hundred years, and the agrarian difficulties which now confront the Government are the fruits of that mistake. On the 22nd March, 1793, Lord Cornwallis fixed for ever the revenue from land, which had hitherto been adjusted every ten years, and converted the zamindars, who had hitherto been Government rent collectors, into proprietors of the land. The Government sold its birthright for a mess of pottage. At that time the Government was the landlord the zamindars received 10 per cent. for collecting the rents, and certain lands free, the effect being that Government got 90 per cent. of the gross rentals, and on the basis of the rents obtaining in 1793 a permanent settlement was made. What has been the result? The rentals in Durbhanga, Mozufferpore, Chumparun and Sarun in 1793 were Rs. 26,47,697, of which the Government received Rs. 23,82,928. But the rentals now are Rs. 2,39,16,269, or an increase of Rs. 2,12,68,572, all of which goes into the pockets of the zamindars. In these districts alone Government has sacrificed a revenue of nearly two crores of rupees. Yet, notwithstanding that these enormous gains have accrued in three generations to the zamindars, they appear not to have been satisfied, for we find the Lieutenant-Governor stepping forward to protect the legal rights of the ryots, which have been so lamentably neglected in the past, and asserting that the zamindars seek to defeat the existing law, the Government to enforce it. If Sir Antony has proved anything in his interesting Minute he has proved too much, for if the ryots in this fertile country are in such a state of abject poverty, a record of rights is not the true remedy, but a general revision and reduction of rents. It is monstrous that the zamindars should be permitted to grind the faces of their tenants, it is monstrous that these colossal unearned increments should go into the pockets of the zamindars alone, that the tillers of the ground should be starved, that the country should derive no benefit, and if it can be shown, as Sir Antony has asserted, that the zamindars have failed in all the obligations which were imposed upon them—in fact have broken the terms of the Permanent Settlement—it is for the Government to step in and resume, for the benefit of the nation, that heritage which in 1793 they so madly cast away.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on Oct. 13:—The German Colonial Society publishes a report of the Trek of the Boers, according to which "the deputation of the Boers which was to have gone to Great Namaqualand has returned from Upington, as travelling in Namaqualand is too dangerous at present. The Royal Chartered Company would like to settle the Boers between Lake Nyami and the frontier of the German Protectorate to act as a sort of buffer. It has, therefore, proposed to them the most favourable terms on condition of their conferring with them. It will also try negotiations with the German Government at once. If the Boers are to be admitted to the German Protectorate at all, this would be the best opportunity of inducing them to settle on terms advantageous to the Colony, quite apart from the fact that the favourable judgment of the Boers on German South-West Africa would encourage Germans who think of settling there."

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 4TH OF NOVEMBER, 1893.

SUMMARY.

Pressure continues to change by moderate or small amounts in either direction over the whole country. Readings are highest over Rajputana, and lowest on and off the Malabar Coast and also to the south of Negapatam. Gradients are moderately steep to the south of latitude 22°. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Bombay, Sholapur and Madras. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Bombay and 10 at Ratnagiri. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 5° above the normal at Ratnagiri, Karwar, Mangalore and Cochin, and 5° below it at Neemuch. The minimum is from 4° to 8° in defect of the normal in the Central Provinces and at Jacobabad, Malegaon, Sholapur and Secunderabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Bhuj and the lowest 48° at Jacobabad. Humidity has increased largely at Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Masulipatam, Bellary and Trichinopoly, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Madras Presidency and at Calicut, Mangalore, Belgaum, Ratnagiri and Malegaon. Heavy rain has fallen at Negapatam (2·45"), over an inch at Colombo (1·04"), and light to moderate showers at Bellary, Masulipatam, Madras, Cuddapah and Trichinopoli. The isobars indicate an area of low pressure on and off the Malabar Coast and to the south of Negapatam, where the weather is unsettled and fresh to strong squally winds are probably blowing. The baric gradients are rather steep on and off the West Coast between Veraval and Cochin, on and off the Coromandel Coast, and in the neighbourhood of Malegaon, Poona, Sholapur and Bellary, and fresh to strong winds from the east are to be expected. The atmosphere is damp and densely clouded at most stations in the Madras Presidency and conditions are very favourable for rain. Humidity is increasing at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency, which indicates that the weather in the Bombay Presidency is likely to become more or less cloudy.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·948
Temperature of the Air	81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·5
Dew Point	65·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·585
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	90·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	72·9
General Directions of wind*	ENE, E, ENE, NE, N.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	294

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 2.
Renny, Major, Bengal, D A A G, on duty, from Ranikhet.
November 3.
Donaldson, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Delhi.
Tottenham, Lieut, Bengal, 25th P I, on leave, from Sealkote.
Hildebrand, Major, Bengal, R E, on duty, from Poona.
O'Connell, Major, Ms and Bo Insp, of Gym, on duty, from Aden.
Dunsterville, Major, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Karachi.
Layton, Vety Lieut-Col, Bo, A V D, on duty, from Poona.
Lawrence, Col, 17th Bengal Cavly, on furlough, from Loralai.
Balfour, Capt, 13th Bengal Lanc, on furlough.
Crum, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Oxford L I, on duty, from Simla.
Williamson, Lt, Bengal, 21st P I, on furlough, from England.
Holbrook, Lt, Bo, 2nd Gloster Regt, on duty, from Neemuch.
Fergusson, Surgn-Col, Bengal, Medical Staff, on leave, from Umballa.
Edye, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, A M S, on leave, from Bareilly.

DEPARTURE—November 3.
Donaldson, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave, to Mathesan.
November 4.
Picott, Capt, Bengal, Comst Dept, to join, to Teheran.
Peterson, Lt, Bengal, 32nd Pioneers, on leave, to England.
Mitchell, Surgn-Major, Bo, A M S, on leave, to England.
Grover, Capt, Bengal, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Brodie, Surgn-Major, Bo, A M S, off leave, to Deesa.
Fownes, Major, Ms, L I, on leave, to England.
East, Major-Genl, Ms, on duty, to England.
Hutchinson, Capt, Bengal, 2nd, P W O Goorkhas, on leave, to England.
Tottenham, Lt, Bengal, 25th P I, on leave, to England.
Beville, Major-Genl, Bo, Dist Staff, off leave, to Mhow.
Edye, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, D A A, on leave, to Aden.
Renny, Major, Bengal, D A A G, on leave, to Aden.
Ferguson, Surgn-Col, Bengal, Medical Staff, on leave, to England.
Hughes, Surgn-Col, Bo, I M S, on tour, to Rajkote.
Crum, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Oxford L I, on leave, to England.
Balfour, Capt, Bengal, 13th R Lanc, on furlough, to England.
Dunsterville, Major, Bengal, R A, on leave, to Allahabad.
November 5.
Layton, Vety-Lt-Col, Bo, A V D, on duty, to Karachi.
Holbrooke, Lt, Bo, 2nd Gloster Regt, on duty, to Karachi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 6th November.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

For Head Quarters.
To-day Monday 6th instant 6-30 a.m.—10" R. M. L. gun drill.
Tuesday, 7th instant 6-30 a.m.— do do
Thursday, 9th instant 6-30 a.m.— do do
Friday, 10th instant 6-30 a.m.— do do
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
Tuesday, 7th instant 8-30 p.m.—10" R. M. L. gun drill.
Friday, 10th instant 8-30 p.m.— do do

2. Leave of absence from the 6th to 23rd instant has been granted to Capt. A. K. Leslie.

3. The following members having joined are taken on the Strength of the Corps, from the 3rd instant and posted as follows:—No 367 Gunner A. G. Brimmell, No. 2 Sub-division, No. 1 Company; No. 368 gunner H R Brag, No. 2 Sub-division, No. 2 Company; and No. 369 gunner J. D. Mathew, No. 1 Sub-division, No. 2 Company.

SPOON COMPETITIONS.

The Coorla Ranges being available the first Spoon Competitions of the present season will take place at the end of the present week.

RULES AND BYE-LAWS.

1. The competitions to be open only to the members and honorary members of the B. V. A. Corps.
2. In all competitions the Carbine only shall be used, the Committee determining the ranges, number of shots, positions and other conditions.
3. All competitions to be conducted under the superintendence of one of the Committee, or a Sergeant-instructor, or an officer of the Corps in the order named.
4. As often as arrangements permit Spoon competitions will be held on the Coorla ranges weekly. Entrance fee to each match 12 annas. A Silver spoon will be given for every 6 entries, but in no case will one be given in each competitions unless there are that number present.
5. Amunition will be supplied free for all competitions. Members requiring same for subsequent private practice will be charged at the Government rate.
6. Winners during the season will be handicapped four (4) points for every win.
7. Programme of matches will be posted at both Head-Quarters for the information of members.
8. Ties in any of the matches to be divided by the B. P. R. A. Rules
The marking to be accepted as signalled.
9. No member whose subscriptions to the Corps are more than three months in arrears, or who is on leave, will be allowed to take a prize.
10. The Committee shall have power to deal with and settle all disputes.

This week's competitions will be as follows:—(1) At 200 yards, Kneeling position for those who have not won a spoon. (2). At 200 yards, Standing position for former spoon winners. Members should apply for their arms and accoutrements at Head-Quarters.

By Order
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER Lieut.
Acting Adjt., B. V A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. ACWORTH COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 6th November.

1. On and after this date arms and accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5 p.m. No arms &c., will be issued to members unless they apply in person.
2. Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers who bring bottles with them will be supplied with Rangoon oil.
3. During the drill season Rangoon oil can be obtained at Head-Quarters free of charge.
4. Non-Commissioned officers and Volunteers are strictly forbidden to use any oil except Rangoon for the purpose of cleaning their rifles.
5. With reference to District and Garrison order No 675 of 2nd November 1893, Members who intend to compete at the forthcoming Bombay Presidency Rifle Association Meeting are requested to send in their names to the Adjutant "not later" than Wednesday, the 8th instant.
6. There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—
At the Oval—Mondays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.
Byculla School—Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.
Indo British Institution—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.
Cathedral High School—Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4-15 p m.
St Mary's School—Tuesdays, at 4-15 p.m. and Thursdays, at 7-15 a.m.
7. There will be Company drill for "F" Company every Thursday at 8-30 p.m. in the Compound of St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road, Byculla.
8. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps, from this date and posted to "F" Company:—No. 3493 Vol. H. M. Reynolds.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1 It is notified for information that the Light Horse will go into Camp for the Dewali Holidays at the Varsova Sands.

Members are requested to assemble in uniform at the Bandora Station by 7-15 a.m. (Bombay time) on Tuesday the 7th instant all arms to be worn. Horses should be sent down in advance to the station.

Members are reminded that the train which leaves Church Gate at 6-6 a.m. and Grant Road at 6-30 a.m. (Bombay time) will have a special carriages attached.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

Firing is reported to have been proceeding vigorously this week between the forts in Rio de Janeiro harbour and the insurgent squadron. Some of Admiral de Mello's ships are said to have sustained serious injury, and he is said to be in want of provisions.—President Peixoto, who is organising a fleet to resist the insurgent war-vessels, has fixed the Congress elections for October 30.—The Government has decreed that the insurgents under Admiral de Mello are debarred from their public, private, and international rights. Several persons have been arrested in the city of Rio on suspicion of intriguing with the revolutionists.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The baite Esperance 41 tons, Nacoda, sailed on Saturday last for Damaun with the same bottom cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mobille, 930 tons, Captain W McAdam, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and 90 deck passengers.

The Clan Line s s Clan Sinclair, 1,911 tons, Captain W Millar, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Glasgow (30th September), via Liverpool with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Speechley, Mrs Joshi, Mrs Miloy, Mrs Honeyford, Mr Framjee, Mr Rabbut, Mr Moore and two ladies, and 260 deck.

The B I S N Co's s,s, Chanda 1,305 tons, Captain H B C Plommer sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Vety Col C Clayton, Mr M Kothari, Miss Dumayne, Major A Moss, Lieut G Halbrook, Mr Ahmed Berially, Mr P S de Souza and 80 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Crowder Mr D H Calchia, Mr Jehanghir Manockjee, Mr Hamilton, Mr C Hitchcock, Lieut P E Shuvell, Col and Mrs, Macklejohi Col Mamleison, Mr and Mrs Tenton Smith and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Croal, Col Chesnage and 65 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 181 horses, and the following passengers:—Mr A H Girtas, Mr Rahimutbhoy, Mr Esmail Dewjee, Mr Mahomed Haroon, Mr H Nasser Khakhey, Mr Fazul Abdool Rehim, Mr Mahomed bin Zabad, Mr Mahomed Alli, Mr Marcar Boldy, Mr Fazal Muljee and wife, Miss Fazul Muljee, Mr Dhurrumsy Virji and wife, Mr Alli bin Natter and friend, and 103 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—November 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	Clan Gordon	1950	Ridgway	Hamburgh	5-11	F Muir
C	Naseri	850	Hughes	Red Sea Ports		B&P S N Co
O	LaSeyne	1151	Biane	Aden via Kurrachee	11-11	A. Simoon

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani .. 512 GAhmed Bhownugger 4-11 Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Bombay	2049	Robertson	Antwerp	7-11	J Machintosh
3	Scindia	2833	Blight	Liverpool	7-11	W&A Graham
3	Manilla	2582	Parodi	Genoa	16-11	C Barboro
4	Giava	1117	Susini	China	12-11	C Barboro
8	M. Bacquehem	2749	Wallusching	Trieste	9-11	A Lloyd

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	Simla (s)	Rothwell	Busreh, Oct 22.
	Clan Sinclair (s)	Millar	Glasgow, Sept 30.
	Karagola (s)	Robertson	Karachi, Nov 2.
5	Siam (s)	Weighell	Aden, Oct 30.
	Rome (s)	Daniell	London, Oct 14.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Aljofar (schr)	Nacoda	Damaun.
	Banda (s)	Schuldt	Calcutta, &c.
	H. M. S. Euphrates	Bromley	Portsmouth.
	Himalaya (s)	Orman	London, &c.
	Esperance (hiate)	Nacoda	Damaun.
5	Mobile (s)	McAdam	Persian Gulf.
	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone	Karachi.
	Chanda (s)	Plommer	Persian Gulf.

The steamer La Seyne, entered for loading on Saturday last for Aden via Karachi.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Bombay (s), 2049, Robertson
Hajeen (s), 1786, Goldsworthy
Clan Gordon, (s), 1343, Ridgway
Scindia (s), 2833, Blight
Marq Bacquehem (s), 2740, Wallusching
Giava (s), 1818
Manilla (s), 2583, Parode
B. Douglas (s), 1725, Russell
Brindisi (s), 2129, Blackburn
Gwalior (s), 1648, Speck
Nizam (s), 1615, Leigh

Rohilla (s), 2175, Nantes
Surat, (s), 1677, Hill
Thibet, (s), 1665, Denny
Fidelio (s), 834, Nissen
LaSeyne (s), 1151
Golden, Fleece, 499 Way
Caledonia (s), 1670, Griffiths
Locksley Hall (s), 2496, Coilin
St. Enoch (s), 2746, Mundle
Time (s), 1670, Brown
City of Wakefield (s), 1937 Townsend

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Assaye, Bradford
H M S Brisk, Streeton
H M S Euphrates, Bromley
R I M S Clive, Finny
R I M S Dalhousie, Black

R I M S Lawrence, Finny
R I M S Mayo, De Barry
R I M S Minto, Billings
R I M S Plassy, Gunn

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.
Oct.
31 Sirdhana s ....Black ....Bombay, Oct 10.
Nov.
1 Madura s........Collins ....Singapore, Oct 18.
Nizam s........Leftwich........Tuticorin, Oct 14.
DEPARTURES.
Nov. 1.—Steamers Baroda and Kangra.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.
Nov.
1 Raventhaler s .... Hamburg.
2 Nawab s .... Calcutta.
Camorta s .... Rangoon.
DEPARTURES.
Oct.
31 Eridan s .... Colombo.
M Meanatchy s ... . Rangoon.
Aglaia s .... Calcutta.
Ellora s .... Calcutta.
Nov.
1 Rajpootana s........ .... Bombay.
Lindula s........ .... Negapatam.

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 4.

For Liverpool.
Scindia s—34 bales wool, Fazal Mamed Dama; 105 bales wool, C Nanjee; 30 bales wool, R Dhunjee; 18 bales wool, Nagjee Nanjee; 32 bales wool, T Chimondas; 95 bales wool, Carsey Kessowjee; 59 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 19 bales skins, Thos H Moore and Co; 45 bales wool, T Jeewandas; 84 bales wool, P Dayall.

For Hamburg.
Clan Gordon s—110 bales cotton, F Saquuet and Co.

For Antwerp.
Bombay s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell; 1,001 cwts linseed, and 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 500 cwts gum, and 102 lbs alizarin, O Martin and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed and 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers; 500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 436 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For New York.
Scindia s—4 cases woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

For Port Said.
Scindia s—5,200 lbs tea and 48 cwts cloves, H M E and M Jaffer.

For Genoa.
Manilla s—1,941 cwts old iron, Bhaisett and Co; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1,050 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 999 cwts linseed, F Fischer and Co.

For Trieste.
Marq Bacquehem s—135 bales cotton, Bruel and Co; 550 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

For Venice.
Marq Bacquehem s—107 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,182 cwts castorseed, Tyabjee and Co.

For Hongkong.
Giava s—971 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, A Munjee and Co; 344 bales twist, and 5 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon; 100 bales twist The Britania Mills; 55 bales twist, The Bombay Co; 200 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 75 bales twist, The Kaiser-i-Hind S and W Co; 325 bales twist, Merwanjee Pestonjee.

For Shanghai.
Giava s—729 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 20 bales twist, The Khatau Makanjee S and W Co; 75 bales twist, T Girdhandas; 20 bales twist, The Bombay United S and W Co; 120 bales twist, B M H Abdool Rehman; 75 bales twist, The Kaiser-i-Hind S and W Co.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left this morning.

ADEN, Nov. 3.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Gisela, from Trieste, left for Bombay this evening.

COLOMBO, Nov. 5.

German mail steamer Saher from Australia arrived.
Mail steamer Oceana from Aden arrived.

It is evident, writes the London *DailyChronicle*, that the P. and O. and the associated lines are not going to have it all their own way in the far East much longer. Some of the principal Bombay shippers have joined hands with the Japanese Steamship Company, and have arranged for a fortnightly service of large, modern, full-powered boats from India to China and Japan. These boats will take the cotton and yarn east and return with Japanese coal for the Indian market. This arrangement, combined with the large capacity and economical working of the steamers will, it is said, enable the mill-owners to put their produce on the Japanese market at very much reduced rates, and is calculated to establish a very formidable rivalry to the liners with their older and consequently more extensive boats. Several steamers have already been taken up on time charter for long periods on this side, and it will be interesting to note how the liners with deal with the situation.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD MIZPAH AND MOTTO RINGS.—A select and varied assortment of Motto Rings, in plain and ornamental designs. All of solid 18-ct. gold "Mizpah," "Forget-Me-Not," Ibhar, and other Mottos, Rs. 20, 22, 25, to 35. Mizpah Rings with Diamond Centre in quite new designs Rs. 42 and 46.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld. Music Saloons.

PORTABLE FOLDING WASHSTAND, consisting of Tripod Stand and Basin, Painted Grained Oak, most convenient for Camp purposes, Rs. 6-12, Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

WANTED, Immediately, for an Up-country Paper, VERBATIM REPORTER. Apply "JOURNALIST," care of this Office.

WANTED, a Thoroughly Qualified PLUMBER. He must have received his Training in England. Apply, sending Copies of certificates, to CHIEF ENGINEER, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

WANTED, Two Single Beater CREIGHTON OPENERS, second-hand and in Good Order. State cost and where they can be seen. Apply to Messrs. RALLI BROS.

PLEASANT and REFRESHING DRINK.—Just unpacked per s. s. Caster, CHAMPAGNE CIDER, of Superior Quality, Rs. 4-8 per doz. bottles; As. 6 per Bot. Trial orders Solicited.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR of CHESTNUT ARAB HORSES, steady and good goers, the property of Surg.-Major Clarkson. SOLD, as owner is going home. Apply Dr. LYONS, Detachment 2nd, Bo. Lancers, Government House, Parel.

JAVA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, at Rs. 2-8, 2-4, 2 and 1-12 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are Manufactured of Selected and thoroughly Matured Java and Dindigul tobaccos, and we doubt not that they will meet with the entire approval of all who will try them.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34, Abdool Rheman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay.

UNRIVALLED TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, Imperial Breakfast Family Mixtures and other Household and Dust Teas, UNSURPASSED for PURITY and DELICACY of FLAVOUR. Fresh Consignments just received. Apply Sharp to MORTON MAJU and Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

AUSTRALIAN Short-horn COW and CALF, just landed from s. s. Time, FOR SALE. Apply SIRDAR'S AGENCY, Apollo Bunder.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla,—Facing the Bombay Harbour. A favourite Resort for Visitors during the Hot Weather and after the Rains. Visitors to Karli Caves, Sakal Pathar, Lahagur and Visapur Forts and all other places of interest are supplied with Tongas, Ponies and other Requisites on short notice.—Apply to "PROPRIETOR."

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.— I have been here on one, two or three occasions, and always found everything as it ought to be. The Proprietor is very kind and obliging, the servants respectful and willing; in short, the Hotel is a comfortable and good one. My brother, Col. Hennessy, and General Bartleman have put up here, and were likewise satisfied.—R. L. HENNESSY.

POONA HOTEL, POONA—Is a First-class Comfortable and Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Situated in the central and healthiest part of Poona. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Esplanade, Bombay. Ready for 'Xmas and New Year Presents to Friends at Home.

FRESH STOCK FOR CHRISTMAS.—Just Unpacked. Bon-Bons, per Box from Annas 6 to Rs. 3. High Class Confectionery, per lb. from Annas 6 to Rs. 3. Crystallyzed Fruits in Fancy Boxes, each Annas 7 and 12.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE CHAPELETTE ORGAN, with one five Octave Set of Reeds, full Length Keys, full Size, Bellows, Powerful Rich Tone, Case finely finished, an absolutely perfect Organ, in neat, compact form. Price Rs. 160 packed. SOUNDY and Co. Ld.

THE "SCANDINAVIA" Cotton-Driving Belt, all Solid Woven not in plies, cheaper, stronger, and more durable than leather. Excellent Testimonials from users in this Country. Bombay Agents.—RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., Elphinstone Circle.

TO LET.—TOP STORIED BUNGALOW, Open to Westerly breeze, at Naigaum; four minutes' drive from both the Dadur Stations. Rent Moderate.—Apply to Dr. BATTLIWALLA, Dadur Dispensary.

VICTOR TYPE-WRITER, Just received. Easy to learn, and the work equal to any Machine made. Price Rs. 45 only.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

CARPETS.—No Drawing-room is complete without a Carpet. We invite Inspection of our Stock made on our own looms. Every size and quality; beautiful designs.—S. J. TELLERY & Co., Bombay.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by M. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

"AUTO-HARPS," Latest Musical Novelty, easily learnt, no knowledge of Music being required; one can actually play a piece of Music with the help of the six manuals in one hour. Price, complete with Tutor, Tuning Key, Thumb Ring and Cardboard Box, from Rs. 29.—SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

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A SELECTION of English OIL PAINTINGS will be ON VIEW, for a few Weeks only, at JOHN ROBERTS and Co.'s NEW PREMISES, No. 17, Hummum Street. An Inspection is Invited.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

THE WONDER OF THE DAY!—(400) Days going REGULATORS on weight in splendid WALNUT cases; height 5 feet; Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 125.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

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MR. J. CAVANAGH, one of the Oldest Shippers in the Trade, begs to inform the Public of Bombay and Western India, that he has arrived in Bombay in the S. S. "TIME," with 250 First-class HORSES. Among them are a lot of Thoroughbreds, some of the well-known W. P. Horses for Commotion, and other Well-bred Horses, including Greys. Also some Well-bred Ponies, Carriage Pairs, &c., &c.

STABLES, opposite the Colaba Tramway Stables.

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OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

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SURGEON DENTIST,

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100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
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Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

"THE EARL MISA."

THIS Spanish Nobleman's Vineyards are now to some extent productive of Wine used for distillation, because of the scarcity of really genuine French Cognacs. The EARL'S SPANISH BRANDY is absolutely *pure*, and may be called Invalid's Brandy.

We can supply it for Rs. 35-8 per Case, less 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.

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RETAIL AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—
BEYNON & CO.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

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RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother sister, wife, children, or other near relatives

For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—

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SECRETARIES,
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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

HENRY HISCOCKS,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

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Special Cottage Loaves, 8 to the Rupee.
Superfine Loaves, 12 per Rupee.
Sweet Brown, 12 per Rupee.
Whole Meal, do. do.
Vienna Bread, made to order.
Superior Pastry Flour, 3 Annas a lb.
Bombay Flour, 1½ Anna a lb.
Decorticated Wheat (excellent for porridge), 2 Annas per lb.
Christening, Birthday, and Wedding Cakes, at moderate rates.
Up-country Orders Promptly attended to.
Entirely under English management.
N.B.—Bread supplied daily to Bandora.

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GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 4.

THE London Stock Exchange and other financial quotations usually wired by Reuter were all unchanged yesterday, including those for Consols, at 98, and Bar Silver, at 32d. per oz. Silver in New York was quoted yesterday 1/8 cent dearer, at 69 3/8 cents per oz. with demand Exchange on London ⅛ cent lower, at 4·84 dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie from London to India were £90,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold—all for this port.

To-day, Silver in London has become 1/8d. higher, at 32⅛d. per oz. and the market rates of discount have been put down 3/8 per cent. on short London Bills, and ⅛ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 2 3/8 and 2½ per cent., respectively; but all other London financial quotations are still unaltered. French Rentes on Paris come ⅛ per cent. higher, at 98¼; and Paris Exchange on London is 3½ centimes lower, at fcs. 25·17½.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday, at 38s. 9d.; and Brown Cawnpore Rapeseed at 35s. 6d. per 416 lbs. cif, April-May shipment to Dunkirk. No. 1 Club Wheat was quoted at 27s., per 492 lbs. cif, shipment to Dunkirk this and-or next month. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,520,000 quarters, or 40,000 quarters more than the previous Friday's estimate. To-day Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed has been quoted at 37s.; and Brown Cawnpore at 33s. 9d., per 416 lbs. cif, shipment to Dunkirk this and-or next month.

An advance of ⅛d. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 5-8d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 3-64d. to 1-16d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4 17-32d. for November deliveries, and 4 37-64d. for March-April; but Surats were unchanged in value. The Sales amounted to 10,000 bales; East Indians *nil*; and the market closed firm; Surats quoted at full prices; and Arrivals steady. The day's Imports were 14,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady. Fine Broach at Havre was a franc higher at fcs. 55¼; but "Good" Oomra, was unchanged at fcs. 48¼.

This afternoon the Liverpool market closed easier; Surats quiet but steady; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 7,000 bales; and the Imports 37,000 bales. Spot prices are all unchanged; but American Arrivals have receded 3-64d. The Manchester market has remained steady.

Business in Cotton at Liverpool was upon about the same scale during the week ending yesterday, as in the week preceding, the total Sales having been 3,000 bales more, at 57,000 bales (including the usual 1,000 Surats) while the amount forwarded to consumers was 5,000 bales less, at 65,000 bales. The week's Imports were 18,000 bales more, at 54,000 bales. The total Stock had decreased during the week by 18,000 bales, and as it stood yesterday, it was 325,000 bales lighter than at the same time last year, though heavier, by 46,000 bales than in 1891. The total Visible Supply had increased during the week by 250,000 bales; but of Surats there were 1,000 bales less in sight; and the figures which we give below now show a decrease in the total Supply of 185,000 bales compared with last year's, and of 105,000 bales as against those for 1891; and in the case of East Indian Cotton, a falling off of 61,000 bales and 86,000 bales in the same comparison, respectively. Ready American Cotton was 1-8d. higher in Liverpool than it was a week ago; while Arrivals had advanced 9-64d.; yesterday's spot price having been 1-8d. per lb. higher than at the same time last year, and 1-16d. above the rate ruling in 1891.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was 1-16 cent higher at 8 3-8 cents per lb.; but February Futures were 3 points lower, at 8·44 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 49,000 bales, making the week's total considerably more than for the corresponding week last year, and only 16,000 bales less than in 1891; the total this season compared with the two preceding years for the same period now showing an increase of 112,000 bales and a decrease of 667,000 bales, respectively.

To-day, the spot price in New York has remained at 8 3-8 cents per lb.; but Futures for February are 5 points lower, at 8·39 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 51,000 bales, going against 44,000 bales lest year, and 47,000 bales in 1891. The Cotton in sight is 2,310,000 bales compared with 1,880,000 bales visible a week ago.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Week's receipts	330,000	286,000	316,000
„ exports to U. Kingdom	141,000	101,000	140,000
„ „ Continent	82,000	118,000	91,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	1,798,000	1,685,000	2,465,000
„ exports to U. K. do.	477,000	532,000	793,000
„ „ to Continent do.	486,000	352,000	453,000
„ Stock in the Ports	930,000	944,000	1,114,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 3rd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Total supply of all kinds	3,200,000	3,381,500	3,314,800
„ „ Surats	142,000	202,800	227,890

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	750,000	1,075,480	701,210
„ London	10,000	9,000	9,000
American Afloat	290,000	275,000	380,000
East Indian „	10,000	10,000	5,000
Total	1,060,000	1,369,480	1,098,210
Price of Mid.-Americans	4⅝d.	4½d.	4 9-16d.
„ Good Dhollera	3⅞d.	3⅝d.	3⅞d.
Difference	¾d.	7-8d.	11-16d.

Locally, a large business has been done in Cotton to-day in a steady market; but without any change in rates. Transactions by exporters sum up 2,400 bales, consisting of contracts for 1,000 bales of new "Fully Good" Bengal, for November delivery, at Rs. 179-80, and purchases of 100 Pachora, at Rs. 185; 50 Julgaum; and 50 Khangaum, all ready new Cotton; and, of old stuff, 500 Khangaum, at Rs. 180; 300 Dhollera, at Rs. 188; 200 Karanja, at Rs. 192; and 100 each of Bengal, at Rs. 168; and Damergaum, at Rs. 200; while the Mills have bought 750 bales of old Cotton from stock, say, 200 each, of Compta, at Rs. 175; and Pachora, at Rs. 162; 100 each, of Karanja, at Rs. 176; Compta, at Rs. 172; and Barsee, at Rs. 190; and 50 Akote, at Rs. 176; besides, 50 ready new Julgaum, at Rs. 191 per candy.

WHEAT.—This market has remained dull in tone, with only a small export business passing; but prices are all unchanged.

SEEDS have also been dull, and business has been upon a very limited scale, while prices are half an anna per cwt. lower for *Linseed*, and Re. 1 per candy down in *Gingelly*. We now quote:—

Linseed		Rs. 7-10-6 to	Rs. 7-12-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat		„ 6-8-0		„
Do. do. Cawnpore		„ 5-14-0 to	„ 6-2-0	„
Do. Red	do.	„ 5-12-0 to	„ 5-14-0	„
Gingelly, White		„ 41-0-0		per cdy.
Do. Mixed		„ 39-0-0 to	„ 39-8-0	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,037	bales.
Wheat	6,954	cwts.
Linseed	5,907	„
Rapeseed	2,885	„
Gingelly	6,957	„
Poppyseed	2,009	„
Groundnuts	1,009	„
Castorseed	2,625	„
Rice	2,441	„

FREIGHTS are dull, and no fresh business as usual on mail-day, has been reported.

Exchange has ruled quiet but steady throughout the day at 1s. 3⅛d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 3 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits, ready and forward, with as usual on a Saturday, every little business passing either way. For Bank Paper, we have heard of no enquiry for any delivery; and for three months' sight Credits a few Bills have been placed at our quotation, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 1-8 to 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 1-8d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 7-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 3 11-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·61¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been dull; but the opening rates of 105 1-16 for Fours for Money, and 104⅞ for Account have been maintained to the close; 98¼ having been quoted for the new 3½ per cent. Loan.

SHARES have shown a little more signs of life today, and we note an advance of Rs. 15 in Central India Cotton Mill shares; of Rs. 10 in Hyderabad; and of Rs. 5 in Mazagon; and a decline of Rs. 10 in Framji Petit, and of Rs. 5 each in David, and Jivraz Balloo, at our revised quotations. New Berar Press shares have advanced Rs. 10; and Munmar, Rs. 2½. Bombay Flour Mill are Rs. 10 higher. Oriental Life have declined Rs. 5 per share.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

KARACHI.

BIRTH.

GREGG—October 28, at Karachi, Sind, the wife of Sergeant-Major J. W. Gregg, Royal Artillery, of a son.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BROWN—Oct 12, at Tiverton, Devon, the wife of Colonel F D M Brown, V C, Indian Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HOLMES—MANNERS-SMITH—Oct 11, at St Mary's Henley-on-Thames, Leonard Holmes, of Brighton, Solicitor to Mary Josephine Manners-Smith, second daughter of the late Surgeon-General Charles Manners-Smith, F R C S, Indian Medical Service, and of Mrs Manners-Smith, Henley-on-Thames.

McKANE—RAWSON—Oct 16, at St Matthias', Earl's-court, John McKane, to May, eldest daughter of Charles Rawson, Esq, of the Dooars, Bengal, and grand-daughter of the late Samuel Rawson, P D G M, of China.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—Oct 14, at Port-bello, N-B, Major Collin Campbell, late Madras Cavalry, youngest and last surviving son of the late J Campbell, of Kinloch, Perthshire.

CROSTHWAITE—Oct 10, at Adelaide, Australia, Caroline Alison, wife of Sir C Crosthwaite, K C S I.

SMITH—Oct 13, at Brighton, Grace Matilda, widow of Capt C M Smith, M S C, and only daughter of the late J G Wroughton, H E I C S, aged 48.

TENNENT—Oct 16, at Farnley House, South Norwood-hill, Jane Euphemia, widow of the late J B Tennent, and daughter of the late J Dunsmore, Bengal Civil Service.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1893.

THE Provincial Conference, which assembled last week in Ahmedabad, devoted three days to the consideration of the political and administrative needs of the Bombay Presidency. By a happy inspiration, a Mahomedan, Mr. M. R. Sayani, a Bombay solicitor, was called upon to preside over an assembly held in the essentially Hindu capital founded in other times by a Mahomedan conqueror of great liberality and enlightenment. About a hundred and fifty delegates were present from different parts of the Presidency, but the active participation in the proceedings was almost wholly confined to men of light and leading from Bombay and Poona. Indeed, a protest was handed in from the Anjuman-i-Islam at Surat, complaining that the Surat delegates whose names were published in the papers, and were said to be appointed by an Association of which nothing was known in that city, were self-created and did not represent anybody. The fact was not controverted by the President, who could only say that if the members of the Surat Anjuman would come to the Conference and discuss matters their views would receive every consideration though they might be in a minority. Ahmedabad was well represented by the Hon. Mr. Runchodlal Chotalal, but with that exception, the representatives of other parts of the Presidency took little part in the proceedings. Mr. Sayani, in an able address, marked by good sense and moderation, explained the difference between the National Congress, the Provincial Conference which usually sits shortly before the Congress assembles and the Industrial Conference held annually in Poona. The Provincial Conferences which have now for some time past been held regularly in Bengal and Bombay deal with political matters affecting a particular province, but take no cognizance of material or social questions except in so far as they may influence the political situation in the province. The Conference also considers political questions affecting the whole of British India, and draws the attention of the National Congress to them. "Following the broad methods of the National Congress," said Mr. Sayani, "the Provincial Assembly concentrates its attention on political matters alone. It does not consider the material or the moral welfare of the people of the Province except so far as they directly affect the political progress of the Province." This limitation whether expedient or otherwise would, one might have thought, have shut out a proposal brought forward by certain Bombay native doctors for the reconstituting of the Grant Medical College, so as to render the professorial chairs of that institution open to the medical profession generally and indigenous ability particularly. It is not easy to see how that much debated thesis can be regarded as a political question. Nor for that matter it is easy to see how the proposal to endeavour to obtain an increase of the Government grant to the Bombay University to Rs. 15,000 is a political question. It is scarcely a question of high politics that Government should be again pressed to raise the salaries of the rural schoolmasters, who are now passing rich on three rupees eight annas per mensem—a whole rupee in excess of the Rs. 2-8 which the more economical Native States deem a sufficient solatium to deserving public servants of that class.

Unmindful of the axiom *qui s'excuse s'accuse* the President devoted a good part of his opening address to a vindication of the institution of the Provincial Congress from the criticism to which the National Congress has been exposed at the hands of those who have regarded it as a useless and even as a mischievous organisation. Mr. Sayani is apprehensive that since the Conferences in Bengal and in Bombay have become more active, similar objections will be urged against them. Inasmuch as the Conferences have not so far, as we are aware, supplemented their sessional labours by the diffusion throughout the country of incendiary and seditious pamphlets, telling the multitudes that the organisers hold in their hands the keys of mutiny and civil war, and vilifying the Government as the source and fountain-head of grievous oppression, which is ruining the population, it is hardly necessary to vindicate them by anticipation from strictures such as Sir Auckland Colvin deemed it his duty to pass upon Congress literature and Congress methods. The vigorous and necessary protests, which the then Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces—a statesman of singularly liberal and advanced views, whose sympathies were with the Congress movement, as it was originally intended to be a conciliatory influence helpful to the cause of wise and prudent progress and reform—were called forth by the wanton perversion of a constitutional agitation to other purposes finding expression in language of such violence and peril that Mr. W. S. Caine, Mr. W. Digby, and other men of equally undoubted sympathy with the aspirations of educated India withdrew from the British Congress Committee. Before that step was taken in London the leading native gentlemen connected with the Congress held at Allahabad had also signified their disapproval of at least one of the characteristic manifestoes which were drawn up by the Chief Secretary and declined to sanction its publication—until pressed to give their assent, which was weakly given avowedly against their better judgment. It is as well to bear this in mind for it affords the true explanation of the abandonment of the intention at one time entertained to convene a meeting of the National Congress in London. Mr. Sayani is quite mistaken in supposing that the chief reason why that intention has not been carried out is that it is difficult to get a hearing for the Congress in London "while the Home Rule Bill blocks the way." The action of the House of Lords has removed that stumbling block out of the way, but the next Congress meets in Lahore and not in London. And the reason is that the ill-advised course which naturally alienated many good friends from the later methods of the agitation rendered the success of the experiment of convening a meeting of the Congress in the British metropolis hopeless. The Provincial Conference have not hitherto, and we may confidently hope they will not hereafter, give ground for doubting the discretion and political prudence of those who bring them together. They will be, as all political bodies are, judged by their own acts and their own words; the fear that they will be injured by hostile criticism, for which there is no foundation, may be fearlessly laid aside. It is not necessary, of course, for everyone to concur with Mr. Sayani that a Provincial Conference is in every way calculated to promote "the good of the people and even of the Government." A good deal depends upon the uses to which it is put, the subjects which are placed before it, and the spirit in which they are approached. It is no doubt advantageous to bring together men from different parts of the Presidency to discuss public matters with a view to the public advantage. But with all respect to the President of the Ahmedabad Conference we can scarcely accept his view that such foregatherings of a hundred and fifty individuals, some of whom are stated to represent only themselves, can be expected to accomplish for the diffusion of political light what the Hindu sages sought to effect by the institution of religious pilgrimages. We are, perhaps, wrong in supposing that the sages in question had in view the diffusion of religious ideas, for Mr. Sayani affirms that their purpose was to counteract the home-sick habits of the natives of this country, who are usually averse to travelling any distance. But he regards religious pilgrimages as conducive to the religious spirit, and is sanguine that political pilgrimages may be equally beneficial in ministering to the political welfare of India. It is devoutly to be hoped that pilgrimages of the latter kind will not be as conducive as their analogues to the diffusion of dangerous epidemics. But while their limits are restricted to their present modest proportion that danger need not be regarded as very serious.

While quite ready to recognise the element of possible good which exists in every form of public activity, it is not easy to follow the train of ideas which has led Mr. Sayani to the conclusion that if there had been Municipal and Local Conferences as there have been National Congresses and Provincial Conferences "it is probable that the deplorable disturbances of August last would not have occurred, and that if they had they would have been mitigated or nipped in the bud, and that the Government would have been saved a deal of trouble and anxiety." It is not the less difficult to understand how a Municipal Conference would have nipped the Bombay riots in their early bloom seeing that the Bombay Municipality moved neither hand nor foot in respect to those unpleasant experiences until it became necessary to disown and reprehend the Chief of the Municipal Executive for the incivism of supplying food to troops, detailed at his request, to protect Municipal property. However, there is nothing like leather; it was quite right and natural for the presiding authority to inform a Provincial Conference sitting in peace in a mandap in Ahmedabad that had a similar Conference been sitting for the three days of August in Bombay there would have been no riots and the Government, and the Bombay Police and the Military would have been saved a great deal of trouble. The proceedings of the Conference can not be summed up in the formula, which Mr. Lucy often applies to the debates of another assembly which does not always take itself too seriously. "Business done: *Nil.*" For several subjects of interests were discussed and embodied in resolutions recommending them to the consideration of the Government of the country. Mr. Karandikar of Satara, after a year's interval for reflection, repeated his proposal that twelve of the total twenty-five seats of the Legislative Council should be allocated to non-official members, entirely overlooking the fact that the present proportion is fixed by Statute with a view to give the Government a majority essential to its existence as a Government. The resolution proposed by this delegate asserts that the Central Division and Sind are absolutely unrepresented in the Council which is scarcely accurate and that commercial community—who have only two seats out of eleven—are over-represented. Professor Gokhale moved a resolution affirming that no substantive measure of justice to the claims of the Natives is possible unless competitive examinations be held simultaneously in England and India—a resolution of a kind which is now sufficiently familiar, but does not in any way contribute to remove or lessen the difficulties of the problem to be solved. The Hon. Mr. Runchodlal Chotalal moved the re-affirmation of a previous resolution in favour of local option in regard to the sale of liquor and drugs—a question found to be surrounded by the gravest difficulties in England and not more easy in India, when religious and caste feelings complicate the matter. We have already alluded to Dr. Bahadurjee's proposal to re-organise the Grant Medical College according to his view of the fitness of Professors. We sincerely hope that Mr. R. Cama's resolution recommending Government to raise the annual grant to the Bombay University to Rs. 15,000 will accomplish its object. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad carried a resolution in favour of the separation of the judicial from the executive functions—an excellent proposal which, if carried out, would well-nigh double the cost of the civil administration of the country. All the proposed reforms which received the approval of the Conference will, if carried out, involve extra expenditure, and as a consequence, sooner or later additional taxation. This is, however, the inevitable concomitant of administrative reforms and public progress in all civilised countries.

THE members of the Opium Commission are now either in India or on their way. It is hoped that the Supreme and Provincial Governments will be on the alert to have all the testimony that exists in India, not only as to the harmlessness of the opium habit but as to its benefits, brought properly before Lord Brassey and his colleagues. The authorities must not think that the anti-opiumists have been sleeping. Already full warning has been given of the instruction they have sent out to their friends to see that strong anti-opium evidence is prepared. In some quarters, our London correspondent says he has heard objection raised to the presence of Mr. Alexander at the inquiry and the part he took in it. He had a table near to the Commissioners, and all the time of the sittings could be seen coaching Mr. Pease who directly represents the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade. Mr. Alexander, as previously mentioned, accompanies the Commission not in his capacity as Secretary of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, but as Private Secretary to Messrs. Pease and Wilson. His expenses, of course, are not paid by India, but he was included in the number of those invited to the luncheons provided for the Commission at the expense, we suppose, of the indispensable ryot. We do not presume to call into question Mr. Alexander's *role* in connection with the inquiry; but surely if one side is to have the benefit of an expert "coach," the other ought to be afforded similiar facilities; otherwise the inquiry may not be quite fair to those opposed to the demands of Sir Joseph Pease and his following. In London the whole brunt of the defence, if it may be so described, was borne—unsupported it is said—by Sir John Strachey, Sir William Moore, Sir George Birdwood and Dr. Mouat, but we can scarcely believe the rumour that no official countenance was given to these witnesses. Sir George Birdwood (who in his letters to the *Times* in 1881 and 1882 changed the basis of the opium controversy and who through the discussions he originated at the Society of Arts has powerfully contributed to enlighten public opinion on the whole subject) in his evidence spoke with the utmost contempt of the "criminal cowardice of the position taken up by the Government in India as well as here." In so many words, he declared that their betrayal of the trust with which they were charged towards the people of India was far more reprehensible than the action of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, which after all was only acting according to the conscientious though mistaken convictions of its members. Lord Dufferin, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Cross, and Lord Kimberley were not ignorant of the facts, but their weak admissions had caused more mischief than all the Society's agitation. This is plain speaking, but perhaps it is not unjustified. However, if mistakes have been made or the position given away in the past, now is the time to rectify these errors. The valuable evidence given before the Commission in England by men like Sir G. Birdwood has had a considerable effect upon the minds of the British public and the feeling that the deleterious effects of the drug have been enormously exaggerated was intensified by the telegram received from India giving the experience of the Oriental Life Assurance Company on this point. If time permitted would it not have been well before the inquiry was resumed in India to have published as a blue-book the official *verbatim* report of the evidence taken here? This would only have been following the very convenient precedent set by the Royal Commission on Labour.

LOBENGULA is no exception to the axiom *prius dementat*. It was folly to provoke war with the White Man; but it was the acme of insanity to attack him in a laager defended by Maxim guns and magazine rifles. The result could have been none other than that which actually occurred; half the attacking force destroyed, and on the side of the defenders three men killed and six wounded. Major Forbes' column, some seven hundred strong, composed of picked men, splendidly armed and mounted on salted horses, were moving on Buluwayo, Lobengula's capital, when it was attacked, on the 27th October, by the Imbizzo regiment, which was so ill-advised as to assail it not on the march but in laager. The Impi or regiment consisted of five thousand men, that being about the number of the different corps with which the Matabele Moltke divided the forces of the tribe, which have been variously estimated at 12,000 and 20,000 warriors. The fire from the laager was deadly, and the Matabele fled in disorder, leaving five hundred killed and wounded behind them. The Impis were decimated in the literal sense of the word. No mention is made of pursuit, which seems strange, for Major Forbes' men are well mounted, his Maxim guns are harnessed with a view to galloping across country, and the temptation to follow up the flying warriors must have been very great. It would appear that Major Adams, with the Bechuana Mounted Police arrived before the enemy took to flight, for it is mentioned by Reuter's correspondent that he arrived "after most of the fighting was over." The two columns moved together in pursuit of Lobengula, who was "in full flight." As less than half his army has been in action, and if the higher estimates of its strength be accurate he has still 15,000 untouched troops, —without counting the four thousand five hundred who showed their discretion by getting out of the way on the 27th ult.—it may be somewhat premature to say that all is over but the shouting. A heavy blow has, however, been given to the over-weening confidence of the Matabele youth who were so impatient to wash their spears; and they will not care to face the murderous fire of machine guns and magazine rifles in the open again if they can help it. For the moment at all events, the attention of the general public will be diverted from the operations in the field to the more equal conflict carried on by Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the chief of the Chartered Company, with Sir Henry Loch, who has the pretension to suggest that Buluwayo shall be garrisoned by an Imperial force during the rainy season. If the Imperial Government are to dispose of the Matabele country, the Company will have wasted its time and its money in vain. It is all very well for Mr. Arnold White to write magazine articles claiming a share in South Africa for the unemployed in England, on the plea that these acquisitions are paid for sooner or later by the British tax-payer. But the shareholders of the Company who have provided the magazine rifles, and entertained men on ten shillings a day to use them, have a right to the spoils when there are any.

THE Town Council of Dunfermline has decided to present Lord Elgin, the new Viceroy of India, with the freedom of the city. The Earl of Elgin's father had a similar honour conferred upon him after his return from China.

OH! those Scots! "The appointment of the Earl of Elgin to be the Viceroy of India," says the *Scottish Leader*, "puts the coping stone on Scottish appointments abroad. At this moment Greater Britain is virtually ruled by Scotsmen." Then follows a list of Scotch Governors beginning with the Earl of Aberdeen and ending with Sir J. S. Hay (Barbados). The *Leader* goes on to say;—"All in their turn are under Mr. Gladstane, whose father was a Leith man. Our foreign affairs are entrusted to the Earl of Rosebery: the army is controlled by Mr. Campbell-Bannerman; the home affairs are managed by Mr. Asquith."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ATTEMPTED BOMB OUTRAGE.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

A bomb with fuse attached was found, on Wednesday night, on a buttress of Westminster Bridge, on the Parliament side. Several dynamite cartridges were also found on another buttress.

LATER.

The bomb found on Westminster Bridge has been discovered to be harmless. It is not known how it came there.

THE MATABELE DISPUTE.

It is understood that the Government will leave to the Chartered Company all the commercial advantages of Matabele land, whilst reserving the control of the native question.

SIR GERALD PORTAL.

Sir Gerald Portal has sailed from Zanzibar for England.

THE SULTAN OF JOHORE.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The action for breach of promise brought against the Sultan of Johore has been dismissed as the Sultan cannot be sued, being a reigning Monarch.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji leaves for India on the 27th instant.

SPAIN AND THE MOORS.

The Spanish Government have called out the Reserves, thus raising the Army to one hundred thousand men for the war against the Moors.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION AT SANTANDER.

Advices from Santander state that a fire has taken place on board a steamer there laden with dynamite, and that a terrific explosion followed wrecking the quay which was thronged with people at the time, who were thrown into the water. The burning fragments were scattered broadcast, and the shipping houses in the vicinity were soon ablaze. A train full of passengers which was passing was also wrecked and hundreds killed and drowned.

A MISSING OFFICER.

Advices from the Cape state that Captain Gwyndd Williams, formerly of the Blues, who took part in the late operations against the Matabele is missing. His horse bolted with him into the bush, and it is possible that he is now a prisoner in the hands of the Matabele.

BREAKDOWN OF THE CROCODILE.

ADEN, Nov. 4.

The troopship Crocodile has become disabled twenty miles to the west of Aden, and is being towed back here by H. M. S. Pigeon and tugs sent to her assistance.

LATER.

The Crocodile has arrived here. The chief damage is to her cross-head high pressure cylinder, which is broken. It is not yet certain whether she will be able to repair here.

Nov. 5.

The Troopship Crocodile proceeds in about a week on her voyage under her low-pressure engine.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.

The Treasury has ordered the San Francisco and New Orleans mints to resume the coinage of silver dollars and utilize the seignorage.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The Bombay mails of the 21st ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SUEZ, Nov. 4.

The s. s. Oriental, with the outward English mails of the 27th ultimo, left here, at 2-30 a.m., to-day, having been blocked in the Canal.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS AT HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 4.

The Governor of Madras passed a very quiet morning yesterday, nothing having been arranged.

At 2 p.m. his Excellency and Lady Wenlock went to Sir Asman Jah's house, "Bashir Bagh," in Chudderghat, where they were entertained at luncheon. The Minister's troops were drawn up outside, a guard-of-honour with band being furnished by a cavalry. The Band of H. H. the Nizam's Cavalry played during lunch, which was given in the theatre. One hundred guests had been invited to meet their Excellencies; and the company included the *elite* of Secunderabad, and the principal nobility of Hyderabad. The meal was excellently served and partook more of the nature of a Guildhall banquet than an Indian tiffin.

Then their Excellencies departed a little before four, at which hour H. H. the Nizam had arranged to drive them to Golconda. This he did in a drag drawn by a team of handsome English chestnuts. The streets leading to the fort were lined by the troops of the Golconda Brigade. The ascent of Bala Hissar was made, where refreshments were served. The view over the surrounding country was very lovely, the setting sun adding greatly to its effect. It was dark before the party came down; the road was lined by persons holding porches. Their Excellencies drove back in a landau.

To-day another quiet morning was spent. The original arrangement was to drive out to the Mir Alum tank, but this was changed, and instead their Excellencies went through the streets of Hyderabad city on elephants, a very novel method of viewing a city. This evening they are to be entertained at a private dinner by Nawab Vikar-ul-Mulk.

THE SHRIEVALTY OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 5.

Mr. Cowasji Edulji has been appointed Sheriff of Madras. This is the first appointment of a Parsee. Mr. Edulji, who is a representative of the ancient Parsee family of Panday, in Bombay, has done good but unobtrusive service as Municipal Commissioner and a member of the Harbour Trust Board.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats fall prices.

Good Dhollera	3 7/8
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	98
3 per cent. Rentes	98¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 13/16.
Bar Silver	32

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	57,000	bales.
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" " Imported Cotton	54,000	"
" " " Surats	nil.	"
" " Stock of Cotton	750,000	"
" " " Surats	11,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	10,000	"

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.

THE appointment of Lord Elgin to the Viceroyalty continues to be a great deal discussed both in public and in private; more in private perhaps than in public. The *Saturday*, it was expected, would have had something to say upon the subject, and those who unreservedly condemn Mr. Gladstone's choice looked for an article on the lines of the *St. James's* protest, but Mr. Walter Pollock contents himself with a bold announcement in his summary of events. The *Spectator* is less reserved, though it does not devote much space to the matter. Lord Elgin's appointment is, we are told, "an experiment, but it is not a job; and anything is better than selecting an old official with a hack's mind, or an Anglo-Indian." As might be supposed, the *Speaker* boldly sticks up for its leader. Our party and our party nominations, right or wrong, as a motto that evidently finds acceptance with Mr. (why is it not Sir) Wemyss Reid? While Mr. Labouchere, an equally good Liberal, declares *more suo* that "Lord Elgin's selection as Viceroy of India can only be justified on the ground that there is a divinity which hedges a peer and renders him capable of undertaking the government of men," the editor of the only Gladstonian review states that the choice is "in many respects an excellent" one. Lord Elgin is "a vigorous Liberal" --though vigorous is an elastic term—" and he will bring to the consideration of the frontier questions a mind not likely to be carried away by the ambitions of the military party." I doubt very much if the writer has any authority for this assumption. It is extremely unlikely that his Lordship has any leanings one way or the other, but if in the brief interval since the mantle of Lord Lansdowne descended upon the noble Earl's shoulders he has sufficiently mastered the facts of the present situation, it is hardly within the bounds of possibility that he has made the able gentleman who edits the *Speaker* his confidante. At any rate, it seems strange to find the Tory press pilloried for having by their not entirely restrained comments supplied the "agents of disaffection in India with materials which for some time to come will enormously increase the difficulties of Lord Elgin's task. Is the suggestion that the new Viceroy will favour a policy of masterly inactivity calculated to make his path smoother? One would also like to know who the "agents of disaffection" are. Surely, the *Speaker*, which has throughout more or less smiled on the Congress movement, cannot be referring to the gentlemen who will shortly assemble at Lahore under the presidency of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P. However blinded we in the South may be by party prejudice, there is at least one prominent Unionist organ in the North that does not hesitate to declare that Lord Elgin is the right man in the right place. I refer to the *Scotsman*, which insinuates that just the same objections were urged to Lord Mayo the most successful Viceroy of recent times. The cases are not precisely identical, for Lord Mayo had made his mark in Parliament and risen to Cabinet rank before he went to India. It is satisfactory to learn from the *Scotsman* that as a business man Lord Elgin is unsurpassed. "In the local affairs of his country he has done excellent service. He is known to be a reticent, self-contained man, who thinks carefully over the course he shall take, and he has proved himself on all occasions, even in the advocacy of Mr. Gladstone's policy of Home Rule, to be self-respecting." The *Scotsman* contrasts his lordship with the Marquis of Ripon, to whom it is not very flattering, and whose career it predicts the Viceroy-designate will not copy. One gathers from the *Scotsman* that whatever else your new ruler may be, he is not a "Little Englander." If he should fail in India the responsibility, we are reminded, will rest upon those who sent him there. But the *Scotsman* does net believe that he will fail. "On the contrary we believe that whiie he is not likely to desire or to carry out any heroic policy, he will be found equal to any contingency, that may arise in India, and that he will in his Governorship do honour to the name he bears." The *Scotsman's* London namesake, which is edited by a politician, who has been a thorn in Mr. Gladstone's flesh for some time, Dr. Wallace, M.P., writes about his lordship with more candour than an English journal would perhaps care to do. Although not unfriendly to Lord Elgin, the *London Scotsman* describes, without any undue circumlocution, certain supposed defects and disadvantages of which the Marquis of Lansdowne's destined successor is possessed. Tact, ability, business-like habits, caution (the natural gift of the Scottish race), and other qualities are credited to him, but he is not apparently an orator. Indeed, we learn that as a speaker he "is neither fluent nor eloquent," his best efforts being rather discursive and slovenly, and then, worst of all his lordship does not "dress up to his rank." I had better quote here the *London Scotsman's* own words, "His personal appearance is aptly hit off in the story which is told of an admirer of his lordship who exclaimed when Lord Elgin was pointed out to him 'That Lord Elgin! Why, I thought he was a miner.' And, indeed to see his lordship roaming in the streets of the Auld Grey City of Dunfermline dressed in a rough tweed suit and billycock hat with his hands plunged deep into the pockets of his jacket, he reminds one of nothing so much as a minor of studious habits out on a holiday." How did the admirer expect to see his lordship attire? The habiliments described with so much picturesqueness seem to be what the French call correct; but perhaps this disappointed hero-worshipper thought he would have seen his idol attired wearing a frock coat and a tall hat as if the "Auld Grey City" were London in the height of the season. Or possibly he imagined that peers of the realm in their walks abroad wear their scarlet robes and coronets. I say their scarlet robes, but how many of our hereditary legislators possess those showy but cumbersome garments. Precious few. I am told that the robes worn when the Royal assent is given by commission and on the occasion of the introduction of newly-created peers are "properties" belonging to the House of Lords. All are of the same length, and however much one may venerate our ancient institutions the effect is somewhat comical when the robes are worn by noble lords of limited stature; and all her Majesty's right, trusty, and well-beloved cousins do not in height tower above inferior mortals. Most of the provincial papers have given their views about the appointment, but they merely re-echo what has been said by the London Press. All or nearly all admit his lordship's want of administrative experience, but while the Liberal papers express confidence in Mr. Gladstone's wisdom and knowledge of men, the Conservative journals are more or less inclined to follow the lead of the *St. James's Gazette*, though in more chastened language. The "Linkman" of *Truth* is responsible for the statement, that before Sir Henry Norman was approached Lord Elgin had the offer of the Viceroyalty. This may be true, but it is rather strange that no one heard of it at the time. Early in the year the Governorship of New South Wales was offered to him, and he might to-day have been in Sydney but for the health of Lady Elgin, which is now better, and is likely to be still further improved by the Indian climate. Bailie Walcot, the gentleman whose opposition to Lord Roberts has been mollified since the famous apology to the missionary ladies, has been favoured with a brief letter from Lord Elgin, which is interesting as the first public utterance of his lordship since he accepted the Governor-Generalship. Replying to the congratulations of the subcommittee of the Eastern Section of the Scottish Liberal Association, "with which he was formerly identified as president, Lord Elgin writes to the Worthy Bailie:—"Please accept yourself and convey to my friends of the Liberal Association my best thanks for their very kind resolution. At this moment the appreciation of those with whom I have done some work is peculiarly encouraging, and I shall spare no effort to show that I deserve it." It may be interesting to give the terms of the Edinburgh resolution. They are as follows:—"That this committee have heard with great satisfaction that the Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin has been elected (*sic*) to the Viceroyalty of India. They desire to offer his lordship their warmest congratulations on his appointment and to express their complete assurance that his rule in India will be characterised by discretion and lofty statesmanship, and that it will be productive of permanent benefit to the people of that great country." He will be offered an opportunity of saying something more shortly for it has been decided to confer upon him the freedom of Dunfermline. His speech is being awaited with considerable curiosity, and those who know him anticipate that he will rise to the occasion. Some not very favourable allusions to his position as a speaker have been given above. I am inclined to think that his critic of the *London Statesman* hardly does Lord Elgin justice. As First Commissioner of Works, when he held that office for a few months in 1886 it was his duty to make a number of more or less detailed speeches in relation to the work of his department. These speeches were neither "discursive" nor "slovenly." They were in fact terse and neat. Lord Elgin came to London at the end of last week, but has since returned to Broomhall possibly to escape from the importunities of office-seekers, newspaper interviewers, and the ordinary crowd of callers.

We have had two or three remarkable speeches from Lord Salisbury who has been among the Conservative working men of Lancashire. A fiery deliverance from Lord Randolph Churchill at Bedford, and an address at Glasgow by Mr. Asquith; but these utterances have lost somewhat in attractiveness by the enormous amount of space occupied in the public mind by the extraordinary doings of our neighbours across the Channel. Mr. Asquith, though he is still a little crude, is always interesting, and on this occasion he was more interesting, than usual, as he was the bearer of a mission from the Prime Minister. Mr. Gladstone is *facile princeps* in many things, and among others in the use of ambiguous language. In his Midlothian speech, last month, he used these words:—"The next Session of Parliament will not pass without your seeing this subject so far as I can estimate the future again appearing above the waves in which it has for the moment appeared to founder." There were many who were puzzeled by this utterance of the Grand Old "Sergeant-Major" (Lord Salisbury's new designation of his rival) there were few who understood it to mean that Home Rule would be hung up until 1895 or later. But that it seems was Mr. Gladstone's meaning. Naturally, everybody is waiting to hear what Mr. John Redmond has to say about this arrangement, the wisdom of which from the Liberal point of view cannot for a moment be gainsaid, Lord Randolph has told us what Mr. Redmond will say and do. But it is not always safe to prophesy unless you know. Now Mr. Redmond is angry and inclined to indulge in threats. He has been in the same mood before; but then he relented. Lord Randolph was in the House of Commons a certain evening when the "guillotine" was about to descend. There was a general expectation that the leader of the Parnellites would desert the Government and thereby place them in a very awkward predicament. At the last moment Mr. Redmond got up, and in a few words intimated that he preferred the Home Rule Bill with all its imperfections to coercion. This is how he put it, and this is how he might put it again. The recollection of this incident makes Conservatives of a less enthusiastic temperament than that of Lord Randolph a little sceptical about Mr. Redmond's menaces. By the way, I am told by those who ought to know that in the Irish registrations the Redmondites have done very badly indeed. Before the revising barristers went their rounds there were one or two seats that the McCarthyites expected to lose at the next election. Now they are confident that they will maintain and perhaps increase their present strength. As to the revision of the burgess Rolls of England I have no authority that is thoroughly trustworthy. As a rule it is almost imposible to get at the real facts. Time out of number the agents of the respective parties each declares that his side has largely gained. So far as London is concerned the Gladstonians have done best this year, although their opponents have been more active in some districts displaying marvellous energy.

Here in sober England the accounts of Toulon and Paris have exacted as much surprise as amusement. That there is a serious side to these demonstrations cannot be denied, but people say they will think about that later. For the present they are mainly concerned with the lighter, not to say grotesque aspects of the Franco-Russian *rapprochement*. Tastes differ, but the wholesale manner in which not only Russian officers but their blue-jackets also are being embraced in public by respectably-dressed Frenchwomen, to say nothing of the curious scene in the "Quarter Reserve," depicted by Mrs. Crawford in this week's *Truth*, strikes a phlegmatic people like ourselves as singular. The events now occurring in the French capital afford ample material for comment. Columns might be filled with reflection on a union so well hit off in the cartoon of *Punch*, where the Russian bear wearing the cap of liberty is engaged in a *pas de deux* with Madame France. "L'union fait la—Farce" is not the inappropriate title of this picture. If France wanted to emphasise her isolation in the world she must congratulate herself on having accomplished that object most successfully. Beautiful, refined, enlightened France throws herself into the arms of unlovely, rough, and uncivilised Russia. Why does she do this? Because there is nobody else—cruel though it may be to say it—who cares to accept her charms. The union of these two powers so dissimilar in most respects is for both of them however durable it may be and whatever it may lead to not a *mariage d'inclination* but a *mariage de convenance*.

Our Shan visitor, the Tsabwa of Thebaw quits the shores of England to-day for his country, travelling *via* Colombo and Calcutta. He carries away with him agreeable recollections of the kindness he has received here from the Queen-Empress downwards. "Her Majesty has no more loyal feudatory than the Tsabwa, who thinks so highly of the British that he has sent one of his sons to be educated at Rugby.' There is an interesting chapter in this Tsabwa's life that I may repeat for the benefit of any of your readers who may be unacquainted with it. Some years ago when the sanguinary Thebaw occupied the Burman Throne the Tsabwa suspecting the intentions of his overlord fled for protection to Rangoon. King Thebaw thereupon sent two desperate ruffians to Rangoon with instructions to assassinate the Tsabwa. The latter, however, instead of being himself killed was instrumental in depriving Burman Society of one of his would-be murderers. For this, greatly to his astonishment, he was put upon his trial. The result of the proceedings instituted against him was that he remained under police surveillance for some time, afterwards being permitted to return to his State. Since then he has been devoted to the Paramount Power. It was from his State, Thebaw, that the exile of Rutnagherry, derived his name.

Lord Roberts is back in town. I saw him walking at Charing Cross yesterday afternoon, and his friends will be glad to hear that he was looking very well. His disappointment at not having been chosen to succeed Sir Evelyn Wood, as Commandant of the Aldershot camp, has not, at any rate, affected his health. I remarked that he passed along the streets quite unobserved by his fellow-pedestrians. Londoners have not yet become as familiar with his appearance as they are with that of other celebrities. This is a pleasure or an inconvenience to some.

"Well we first went to Colombo and thence to Bombay. Our concerts were a success—at least the people said they were. Bombay, however, is a slow place. There, I fear, libellous words were used or are reported to have been used in Sydney lately by Miss Bessie Doyle, the very talented young lady violinist, though somehow I do not seem to have heard much about her before. It is very sad to learn that her impressions of Bombay were so unfavourable, and no doubt you will try to be less slow when Miss Bessie Doyle gives you another visit. Entering into particulars she says "there were not many English people there," but it is not absolutely clear whether the adverb applies to Bombay, or Miss Doyle's entertainments. But Calcutta compensated her for her Bombay disappointments. There rajas paid £5 for a box, and remarkably good amateur violinists were to be met with, one of these was Lady Beatrice Fitzmaurice "an exceedingly clever girl." "During, my stay," says Miss Bessie Doyle, "I gave her a series of lessons." That was not all. She met Mr. Jacob "who is almost a potentate —certainly he is a Crœsus there." Miss Doyle says: "He came to all our concerts. Two or three members of the company and myself went on a vist to him one day. On our leaving he handed me a beautiful bouquet. When I arrived at the hotel I placed it on the table, and a handsome necklet of topaz and pearls—an unaccountable number of pearls—dropped out." All our pretty actresses with a weakness for "topaz and pearls" will now want to go to Calcutta.

FIRES IN THE CITY.

SERIOUS DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

AT 1-30 p.m. yesterday, smoke was seen issuing from a cudjan shed, situated at the foot of the Hancock Bridge, Walpakady Road, Mazagon, and occupied by Hindu labourers. On an alarm being raised telephonic messages were sent to different fire-brigade stations, and within a few minutes the Byculla and the Pydhownie steamers arrived at the spot, but before their arrival the shed was completely gutted in the flames. However, the steamers were not put into requisition as the flames were extinguished by the townspeople. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 500. The origin of the fire is not known.

FIRE AT GIRGAUM.

What at one time threatened to be very destructive a fire broke out at 3-20 p.m. yesterday afternoon, in a stable attached to a coach-builder's factory and show-room, belonging to A. R. Frietas and Company, and situated opposite the Collet's coach factory, Girgaum Road. A pedestrian, named Jairam Maneck, who was passing along the road at the time, observed smoke emanating from the roof of the coach factory, and raised an alarm. Communication were immediately forwarded to all the fire-brigade stations; before the steamers put in their appearance the fire extended to the whole of the building. At the time of the outbreak there were in the factory several coaches and horses. All the horses were brought out of the burning premises, except three, which could not be saved as the building was quite enveloped in the flames. A few minutes afterwards the walls on the east side and at the rear of the building came down with a crash, burying one of the animals under it. The Gowalia Tank steam-fire-engine in charge of Mr. Mackay, immediately arrived at the scene of conflagration, followed by the Pydhownie steamer under Mr. Bean. Both the steamers took up their positions in front of the burning building and began to play upon the flames with a copious supply of water. Mr. Mackay and those under him, deserve much credit for the manner in which they saved an adjoining bungalow, occupied by the family of the late Mr. Soonderrao. The fire was within half-an-hour brought under complete control, and by 5 p.m., it was completely extinguished. This result, however, was not attained, until the whole premises were destroyed and two of the horses were killed. The cause of the fire is attributed to a spark from the forge falling on to a stack of hay in the stable, and thus setting the whole building on fire. Superintendent McDermott assisted by Inspector Briscoe, were present at the scene, and kept the crowd away from the fire. The damage is estimated at Rs. 20,000.

FIRE AT DADAR.

A third fire broke out in a godown in the compound of Damji Hosiery Mill, situated in the centre of a field, far away from the Dadar Main Road. At 3-30 p. m. Mr. Damji Lalji, the proprietor of the mill, on hearing some noise in the godown, directed his mehta, named Girdhur, to go to the godown and ascertain the cause of it. The mehta on going near the godown saw some smoke issuing from the roof of the godown and at once raised an alarm. Yesterday being Sunday, the mill was closed, and consequently the donkey-engine could not be brought into requisition. Mr. Damji, assisted by a number of his servants, at once forced open the doors and windows of the godown, and commenced to pour water on the flames which had by that time obtained a hold on the goods. Within three-quarters of an hour after the outbreak a manual pump from the Delisle Road was brought to the scene, and was immediately put in motion. The fire-brigade steamers from Byculla, Fort, and Cammatteepoora, immediately repaired to the spot, and their united efforts resulted in the complete suppression of the flames, which were extinguished by 5-45 p.m. The origin of the fire is said to have been due to spontaneous combustion, and the damage to goods and the godown is estimated at about Rs. 40,000, but as the goods in the godown have been insured for Rs. 25,000, the proprietor has sustained a loss of about Rs. 15,000.

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT BANDORA.

HEAVY DAMAGE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

AT about half-past eight o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in Bandora in a jowli hut, which stood in proximity of the sea-shore in the bazaar. Its entire destruction was immediate, and was caused through a spark from a fire. The Bandora Municipal manual engine was wheeled to the spot, and the hose was laid from the sea-shore at the back; but its successful operation was checked through becoming choked with sand. Hand-buckets were used, and the flames were very shortly afterwards extinguished. Considerable anxiety was felt for the safety of the huts that were around it, but these were saved by the occupants stripping the roofs and scattering water over them. A very high wind was blowing at the time from the north-east, and continued during the day. But this outbreak was to be only the precursor of another of a very serious nature and considerable proportions. It was just about half-past one when the cluster of huts in the oarts to the right hand side of the road leading from the Lady Jamsetjee Causeway to the bazaar were set on fire by the careless use of a fire-place. The inflammable nature of these dwellings caused the flames to spread with lightning rapidity. In fact, so rapid was their progress in consequence of the strong wind that the lives of the inmates were placed in imminent peril. A general panic prevailed, and men, women, and children rushed about frantically in hopes of saving their household effects. But although in several cases they managed to place them outside on the road their preservation was but temporary. Wild appeals were made for water to check the flames. The Municipal manual engine came to the assistance, but completely failed to render any. The machine was dragged to a spot which was soon enveloped in flames and its transporters made a precipitous flight to escape the scorching heat. A very considerable portion of the hose was soon burnt up, while the engine itself would have shared a like fate had it not been for the promptness of some Mahomedans in helping to remove it. As it was the excessive heat had caused a discoloration of the paint. Meanwhile the flames had not got complete hold of this village of huts, which numbered between sixty and seventy, and were tenanted by butchers, skinners, and merchants. The progress of the flames was rapid and the excessive heat rendered it impossible to attempt to save the articles scattered broadcast on the public road. High above the burning mass the cocoanut trees caught fire, and the dense volumes of smoke which curled up into the sky were plainly visible from Bombay. In one hut a little child in the hurry and excitement to escape the conflagation was left inside a hut, and the unfortunate infant was burnt to death. Another little girl received extensive burns on her body, and it is doubtful whether she will survive them. Goats, cats, and fowls were burnt alive, while the destruction to property was considerable. The destruction of other chawls, which belong to Mr. Dadabhoy Bomonjee Muccadum, and who estimates his loss at Rs. 1,00,000, was imminent, as the flames were rapidly travelling down in their direction and masses of sparks were shooting up from the hissing and cracking timber. It was in this building that the inmates seemed to have forgotten the instinct of self-preservation. Their only desire was to save their effects, and though the flames were rapidly coming down on them and the heat was increasing in intensity yet they did not see the danger they were in. They could not be induced to remove their little children to a place of safety until the heat actually drove them out and they were forcibly compelled by several Europeans to fly from impending destruction. Happily the wind veered a degree or two by the time the fire had gutted the chawls immediately in front of the Police Chowkey. At this stage several very plucky Mahomedans entered a large solid building and broke down the rafters and bamboos that had caught fire at one end. Mounting the roof they threw water from chatties and hundis over the burning embers of the hut immediately next to it which fell to the ground with a loud crash. When the fire had spent itself down this side of the road it crossed over to the palm thatched dwellings higher up and consumed every one of them without exception. Their entire destruction has left between four and five hundred people homeless who up to a late hour last night were searching in the debris for articles of any value that had escaped the flames. Mr. W. H. Jackson sent a telephonic message from the Mahim police station to Bombay for assistance. and Mr. Nicolls, the chief of the fire-brigade and Mr. Weston in charge of the Chinchpoogly steamer, came upon the scene in a wonderfully short time. The manual engine from Mahim was playing on the smouldering embers at the south, while the Chinchpoogly steamer took charge of the quarter higher up, where the jets were directed on a large bakery which had caught the flames. These were quickly extinguished before very much damage was done, though it took something over an hour before the water was got to play on the smouldering masses. The extent of the fire has been so considerable and destructive that not a single *jowli* habitation stands on the old spot.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 20TH OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, with the Overland Mails of October 20, arrived in Bombay Harbour at 1-30 o'clock yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr J Harford
Mr R S Hickey
Mrs Hodson and child
Mr A McNair
Mr and Mrs Playfair
Miss F Parsons
Mr Swift Boyle
Mr B Hickey
Miss Derry

Mr L Vibart
Mr and Mrs P C Searle
Mr Polwhele
Mr David Allen
Mr J Thornton
Mr F F Pickard
Surg Lt Col Evers
Mr and Mrs Webster

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Kincaird
Mr Salinger
Mr E Hitchcock
Col Manderson
Mr and Mrs Chitty
Mr Steinthal
Mrs McClelland
Mr W E A Wilkinson
Mr Chas Andrea
Dr A N Hojel
Mr R R Blair,
Mr A Anderson
Mr H M Chatfield
Mr H F Mayes
Mr A Willes
Col J A Temple
Mr and Mrs Wood
Mr H Douglas Taylor
Mr F W Porter
Mr E B Hudson
Mr J Hooper

Miss Hooper
Mr H Hoare
Lieut Glasfurd
Mr and Mrs Wingate
Mr H de Ross
Mr E D Swinton
Mr Rees
Sir Wm Roberts
Miss Roberts
Mr C Cuthbertson
Capt Campbell
Mr E Jaup
Mr J Jardine
Mr Renfry
Mr and Mrs Denso and infant
Lieut and Mrs Rabe
Mrs Lumley
Miss Giffert
Mr Kaverton
Major C W Ravenshaw

THE EXTRA STEAMER ROME.

THE P. and O. Co.'s extra steamer Rome, Captain A. B. Daniell, arrived in harbour at 8 a.m. yesterday, with the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Surg-Capt and Mrs Collie
Mr and Mrs H S Jones
Miss Coombs
Miss Eckhout
Mrs Boileau and infant
Mrs A P Thornton
Capt R E Phillips
Mr Chamberlain
Capt and Mrs Hutton Dawson
Miss Stratton
Surg-Col Young
Capt and Mrs Carter
Miss Jackson and 2 children
Miss Lauring
Miss G Wilkinson
Lieut and Mrs J M Home,
Mr and Mrs K Erskine
Mr and Mrs Boyle
Mrs Sevenoaks
Miss Straham
Rev and Mrs W J Price and three children
Rev A Gatehouse
Rev A P Jameson
Mrs Leather and child
Mrs Harris and infant
Mrs McCloqury
Miss Turnbull
Miss Stockridge
Miss Main
Mrs Elliott
Miss Blair
Mr and Mrs C Firth
Mrs Pinsent
Mr and Mrs Carroll, 2 children and infant
Mr Hathaway and infant
Master and Miss Skelton
Mr W H Temple
Miss Campbell
Mr and Mrs Collins
Mr C Harrison and infant
Mrs Gibbs and infant
Miss Blair
Mr and Mrs Kennedy, child and infant
Mr and Mrs Stanford
Miss Macdonald
Miss Dodiret

Miss Dodd
Mr A Don
Mr T Sharpies
Mr A W Ray
Mr Tattersall
Dr Mead
Mr Hathaway
Master Field
Mr and Mrs Hennessey
Mr and Mrs H J Hume Henderson and child
Mr Farnham Phillip
Mrs Blaker, 2 daughters and 2 children
Mr E J Portheim
Miss Priestley
Mr P F Bowring
Mrs Daglish, infant and three children
Mrs Wadie and child
Mrs Douglas
Miss Morris
Mr Amor
Mr W A Partridge
Mr and Mrs Bower
Mr Hardy
Mr and Mrs Mallet
Mr Harding
Mr Mackay
Mrs Hilliard
Miss Pownall
Mr G Morrison
Mr and Mrs Chapman
Mr C H Dibble
Mr and Mrs Thuillier
Mrs Stuart and infant
Miss Dyson
Mr and Mrs Michell
Mr M D Taylor
Surg-Major Adams
Mr C Pinsint
Miss Cowdall
Mr F S Scott
Mr H P Scott
Mr McCaskiel
Mr D O Earle
Mr S C Davis
Mr and Mrs C Wilson

FROM MARSEILLES.

Mr Mackrow
Col and Mrs Prinsep
Mr and Mrs Lane
Mr F G Mayne
Mr and Mrs F B Fry
Mr and Mrs Geo Buckland
Mr and Mrs Littledale
Mr A Forbes
Miss Hunter
Mr, Mrs and Miss D C Johnstone and infant
Mr J Riddlesdale
Mr O'Donnell
Dr and Mrs Coulter, child and infant
Mr C E Kane
Surg-Lieut-Col and Mrs W S Hore
Major Newnham-Davis
Surg-Major and Mrs Anderson and infant
Capt and Mrs H L Ramsay
Mrs Terschoyle
Mr W H Bennett
Mr G A Dolby
Mr and Mrs H C Streatfield
Mr F Hay
Mr, Mrs and Miss Naylor
Dr McLaughlin
Capt W G Yates
Mr C E Frost
Lieut-Col C E Swaine
Mr and Mrs Heenan
Mrs Clougstoun
Mr W Butler
Mr and Mrs Jackson
Mr and Mrs Laurie
Mr E B Stedman
Mr and Mrs A B Marriott
Mr and Mrs Morris
Mr Keys
Mrs Cockin and child
Mr G B Reid
Mr Chann
Mr Mittemneyer
Rev and Miss Beatty
Mr and Mrs O E Cooper
Mr G Chamney
Mr H Thomas
Mr Sehmer
Lieut-Col Erskine
Surg-Col Chesnaye
Mr T O Bulkley
Miss Harding
Miss Valpy
Mr Meyerstein
Miss K Wright
Mr G C Walker
Lieut Thacker
Mr T Pitman
Mrs L Johnstone
Col Greig
Mr J Horne
Miss Townshend
Mr, Mrs and Miss Tweedie
M Drake-Brockman
Mr H Wright
Mr and Miss Henderson

Miss Roberton
Dr Cleghorn
Mrs Brown
Miss Boughey
Mr H C Penton
Mrs Tait
Mrs D McGow
Mr A S Westropp
Mr Boyd
Mrs Coffin
Mrs Grabham
Mr Soetbeer
Mr Riddlesdale
Mr C Fraser
Mr A Blunt
Mr and Mrs J Speid
Mr C J Barnes
Mr M Cohen
Mr F Laing
Mr St G Jackson
Maj M E Waddy
Mr W Hills
Miss H Gonig
Mr J Eliot
Mr H J Bower
Mr W K Darley
Rev W H Campbell
Mr R Spicer
Mr B W Benton
Mr N M Taylor
Mrs Hardy
Mr T Paul
Mrs Pemberton
Mr J L Lyle
Miss Olivier
Miss Macdonnell
Miss Roache
Mr A Butler
Col Chamberlain
Major Gibbs
Mr Shewell
Mrs Blair
Lieut Grove
Mrs Plinston
Mr W Sanders
Mrs Burke and 2 infants
Mr Grabham
Mrs Manisty
Mr Karpeles
Mrs Hudson
Mr W B Wright
Mr and Mrs Barry and inft
Lieut Burton
Mr C Mildred
Mr and Mrs J Peake, chil and inft
Miss Miller
Mrs Brodie and child
Mrs W G Mackenzie and child
Mr and Mrs Turton Smith, child and inft
Mrs and Mrs Croal
Mr Finlay
Mrs Cleghorn
Col and Mrs Meiklejohn
Mr Benohr
Col and Mrs Dowden

THERE are no gold mines in China, yet the amount of gold sent out of the country during the last ten or fifteen years is known to be considerable. The question arises—whence does it come? Mr. Jamieson, Acting British Consul-General at Shanghai, says that the gold for export comes mainly from the private hoards of wealthy Chinese, where it may have been for generations in the shape of bracelets, hair-pins, and other ornaments. It is tempted out by the unprecedentedly high price now paid for it. There is also a considerable amount of gold in the shape of bars, which pass, especially in the north, as an article of commerce. One of the principal uses to which such bars are put is said to be that of serving as the medium in which presents are made to high officials. It is well-known that provincial officials, returning to the capital after a few years' service, must conform to time-honoured custom, and an innocent-looking flower-pot, with a few gold bars under the roots of the plant, is the most acceptable form in which the necessary gratuity can be made.

IT is somewhat curious, writes a contemporary that no further details have reached India regarding the Vannofski incident in the Murghabi Valley. Apparently that adventurous officer retired discreetly, and did not attempt to force a passage through Roshan to Kila Wamar when he found that he could not bluster past the Amir's out-posts. About the main facts of the affair there is, we understand, no doubt whatever but some weeks will probably elapse before the Russian official version is published. It should be interesting reading, for the account of the Soma Tash business, as given at St. Petersburg, was to make the Afghans the aggressors and Colonel Yanoff, a long-suffering officer who only allowed his men to shoot down a score of Afghans in self-defence. The Roshan and Shignan hills must now be under snow, and it is not likely, therefore, that any further filibustering will be attempted this autumn; but Vannofski showed what we have to expect pending the settlement of the Russo-Afghan frontier in the Upper Oxus Valley.

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 3.

THE business of the Conference was resumed last evening, and continued this (Friday) morning, when the following resolutions were adopted:—

THE COMMISSIONED MILITARY MEDICAL SERVICE AND INDIGENOUS MEDICAL ABILITY.

Dr. Bahadurjee, of Bombay, moved: "That this Conference is of opinion that the time has arrived when, in the interests of public medical education and the advancement of medical science and of scientific work in this country, as also in the cause of economic administration, the old existing rules of the medical service, reserving all high grade appointments in the Civil Medical Departments, including the Professorial Chairs at the Presidency College, for members of the Commissioned Military Medical Service, ought to be modified so as to throw them open to the members of the medical profession generally, and indigenous medical ability in particular, thus utilizing talent wherever available and materially reducing the cost of administration without impairing its efficiency. That the President of this Conference be authorised to submit a memorial to the Secretary of State for India, through the Local Government, on the lines of the above resolution." Dr. Bahadurjee, in proposing the resolution, said that before dealing with its subject-matter he would say a word or two to remove the misimpression which seems to have arisen regarding his presence and that of his medical friend at the Conference, especially in view of some recent occurrences. They were not there to air personal grievances, not to condemn any acts of injustice or wrong done by Government in individual cases. If he stood there as an opponent of Government, he was such only in the sense that he held different opinions, but none the less honest and sincere, because different, on questions affecting the good of the people and the Government, and indeed, such enemies or opponents are the best friends, for they drew out the best that was in the Government for the common good. It would appear when they had heard him that he had not a word to say on personal questions, and that on the contrary he was a great supporter of Government. He considered it a great privilege and his good fortune to be moving a proposition that would command universal sympathy—sympathy of the profession and the people and of their Government, even though it was moved from a Congress platform, for the proposition aimed at bettering the interests of medical education and medical science,—aims in which the people and the Government alike had an abiding interest. The beneficence of the British rule in India was entirely, owing to its being based on the principle of humanity, and in no case did humanity play a greater part, nor was there any act on the part of the rulers for which India could be more grateful than for their introducing western and advanced medical science for the alleviation of human suffering, and all praise is due to the members of the Indian Medical Service who acted as the pioneers of medical education and worked to advance in India the cause of medical science for its own sake. The Grant Medical College was not founded for any "Governmental or Executive wants," but for promoting the diffusion of knowledge and the increase of happiness throughout India. Evidently then, the Indian Medical Service helped Government to carry out their lofty principles of humanity and good government, and not that they helped Government to found the College for themselves or as an appanage to their service. In fact, when in 1867 an order of the Government of India, viz., that professional appointments were to be given to members of the I. M. S. without regard to their scientific claims the then professors of the College though members of the very service for which the appointments were sought to be reserved true to the instincts of the liberal profession of which they were members, strongly protested against the order and recorded that the professorships should be open not only to members of the services, but to the whole profession; they knew well that the interests of science and education stand supreme and cannot be in any way subordinated to the interests of any class or service. Science and education did not stoop to make a choice of the hands and heads that worked for their advancement on any other basis than that of capacity or fitness. But somehow or other in spite of protest from the respected members of the service itself, the high grade and other appointments in the medical department got "docked" into the covenant of the Indian Medical Service a fatality which, strange to say, was actually prophesied by the prophetic mind of Dr. Morehead. And what had been the results of such fatality? Whilst the local Universities had furnished Professors and High Court Judges and Executive Engineers in the different Faculties, the Medical Faculty could boast of no higher productions than Assistant Surgeons—worth not more than Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 per month at the most! Whilst their more fortunate colleagues who could afford to pay a passage and sit in the London Examination Rooms were to begin on four times the commencing and rise to ten times the maximum salary of the Assistant Surgeons, who were to remain Assistant Surgeons all their lives. It was inconceivable how such unjust disparity of conditions ever came to be imposed, a disparity which had no parallel in any other department of the State service. Talent wanted opportunities and elasticity of conditions as fertilizers, so to say, for its growth. And it was only these peculiar barriers which denied the cultivation of talent to all except members of a special service that were responsible for the degradation of the medical profession in India, the same barriers were responsible for the defects in the medical education of the country; the complaints of want of scientists in India; and the miserable spectacle of having always to fly to experts in Europe for enlightenment, and for the incisive criticism of Dr. Voelcker in these subjects, and, amongst others, on the unsatisfactory nature of the Indian chemical examinership. In his report he speaks of the Indian chemical examiners as having had "nothing more than the class instruction in chemistry and the test-tube experience of the ordinary medical student," and the result was that "a man bungles on at first, doing the best he can, and if he be a man of ability, in course of time he gets to know how to deal with the usual run of things submitted to him, and what he does not know he finds out from books." No further comments were needed to condemn the barriers which the present system imposed. The proposition aimed at what was really a natural disposition of things i.e., a disposition in accordance with the needs and requirements of the several conditions of the progressive times of the present generation. Education, science, the profession would all profit thereby. Nay, even the military requirements would be in accordance with the true wants of the army. The Secretary of State for War objected to the Army Medical officers being put on civil duty for any length of time, on the ground of its militating against the efficiency, discipline, *esprit de corps* and the very intentions of the Army Service. If, then, the Indian Medical Service were strictly confined to its own legitimate spheres, the efficiency of the Indian Army, which was of no less moment than that of the British troops, would be secured. And the prizes of the professorships and other State appointments requiring special training would draw experts, with greater certainty than now for a very simple reason. It was frankly confessed to me by a colleague of mine in London that he did not go in for the Indian Medical Service for he was not sure of his ever being allowed to work at his speciality, for all went by favour and influence, and not by merit, in the Services, and moreover by the time he may have to wait for getting the particular post he would have acquired knowledge and experience and habits not at all wanted for his scientific subject! So that the prizes will be as much open to Englishmen in the open race as they were in their own and other countries. The gain to the people of India would be immense. They would have specialists and scientists of their own, and in course of time from their own countrymen, whose knowledge and experience will remain in India for the good of the people, and will not be lost to them, as was now the case, by its being carried away on retirement of Indian Medical Service men, then the proposition commended itself to all on the score of its aiming at economy and great economy without any loss in efficiency. On the contrary efficiency would be advanced. It was a matter of common knowledge that every military article was a costly one, no matter what its intrinsic worth. And the Government of India have to decide it in the very subject the resolution dealt with. A professor of the same qualifications and training and of the same race as a commissioned medical colleagues was lately appointed in a Government Medical College to a regular scheduled post, only as an exception and the scale of his salary fixed at the rate of Rs. 350 rising to Rs. 800, the rate of his Military colleagues being Rs. 750 rising to Rs. 2,500! Repeated complaints went up, but the only reply was that the scale of 350 to 800 was enough for him, for he was not a military professor! Any way it was clear that the law of supply and demand would operate and secure competent experts on much lower salaries, for in the medical department, unlike other departments, the salaries carried with them the emoluments of private practice. Calculating even on the basis the scales fixed for the professors of other colleges the scale of salaries for the other branches of the public service, it was clear that a saving of nearly 2½ lakhs would result in our own province only should the natural disposition of things aimed at by the resolution be adopted. And the saving to all India, by adoption of the reform in the whole country would be no less than ten lakhs. Thus the people and the Government gain in every direction. In the present condition of financial embarrassment, the speaker felt sure, Government would welcome any reform that gave them relief in the shape of a substantial saving. Here was one. But as it was said at the very outset the proposition would merit universal sympathy,—sympathy of the profession and scientific men all over the world, for they would know that the British rule in India was in no way behindhand in fostering for its own sake and the science for the alleviation of human suffering, sympathy and gratitude of the people of this country for the material advancement and alleviation from the burden of expenditure on costly military articles—and last but not least of the Government themselves and all their loyal supporters, for affording Government a substantial saving, and what is more, the means of effectually carrying out the humane intentions with which they introduced the sciences of the West for the benefit of the country, and thus considerably adding to its honour, pride, and lustre. (Applause).

Dr. Bhalchandra, in seconding the motion, eulogised Dr. Bahadurjee's capable treatment of the question. He (the speaker) contended that it was not a personal question, but simply one of principle. Native talent had been dwarfed by the pernicious operation of the present rules, which were brought into effect in spite of the persistent opposition of the body of men who first gave rise to medical education in this Province. It had been asked why the medical profession had not produced a Mehta, Ranade, or Telang? The explanation was to be found in the fact that the Service had been so constituted that it was impossible to rise above a certain grade. Professional jealousy was to blame. In spite of such barriers, however, medical education in the Western Presidency had been to a great extent satisfactory, and there had been instances of students filling in a brilliant manner the post of Professors in the Grant Medical College. If such barriers were removed, Indian medical men would have a chance of coming to the front, and the result would be satisfactory to the people and Government alike. (Applause.)

Dr. Solomon having supported the motion, it was unanimously adopted.

The Conference then adjourned until five in the evening.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY GRANT.

The first business at the evening session was the following motion:—

Mr. Rustom K. R. Kama of Bombay, moved "That this Conference re-affirms its previous resolution on the subject of the attitude of Government towards the cause of higher education in the Presidency and desires specially to submit a strong recommendation to Government that its annual grant to the Bombay University should be again raised to its old amount, *viz.*, Rs. 15,000; that this Conference regrets that regard being had to the importance of primary education, the teachers in primary schools are too poorly paid in comparison with the other departments of the State, and the Conference, in consequence, earnestly recommends that steps should be taken to improve the status of these teachers in matters of salary, pension, and allowance; that the attention of Government be also drawn to the great necessity of imparting technical education to the industrial classes in Vernacular by laying down standards for trade schools and science and technological classes and declaring liberal grants to these institutions, and by opening a science and technological section in connection with training colleges and the Poona College of Science with a view to create a class of properly-trained teachers to conduct these institutions." In dealing with the question, Mr. Kama said it had become the practice on the Conference platform to protest against the tendency of Government to cripple and starve out higher education in India. Figures had proved beyond doubt that India was the most poorly treated country in matters educational. H. E. the Governor, however, had declared that the Bombay youth cost Government even more than the English youth. A statement of that kind was self-condemning. The Governor actually went into figures, and the Accountant-General was called upon to vouch for their correctness, but the fallacy of those figures was soon pointed out by Mr. Gokhale, of Poona. Government had nothing to support and maintain its statements, and his Excellency had wound up by saying at Poona "you take my word for it, we spend much more on education than what you say, it is no use proving to you what we say, for if we did you would afterwards contradict us." The fear of contradiction showed the weakness of the word of Government. In spite of memorial after memorial, and protests from every possible quarter, the Government of Bombay was day by day instead of increasing actually retrenching its grant to the University. Education was very backward in India, for out of thirty-four millions of children able to go to school, only ten per cent., or three and a-half millions, took advantage of education, but of that number only one-third of a million took advantage of higher. Thus thirty millions of children were allowed to grow up in utter darkness—could India ever raise itself from darkness, or take its place amongst the nations of the world under such conditions, he asked? If the Government would not open its purse-strings to educate India, the British Government had no reason or cause to stay in India—the sooner they took to their ships and went home the better. (Applause.) In England, Germany, France, and America, education was much more widespread, while England paid 2s. 9d. per head and America $2·25 per head on primary education, India spent the magnificent sum of 7 pies per head. That he thought was enough to take one's breath away. There were various University reforms that required the attention of advanced people, Mr. Kama contended, and they could not be effected unless the University had enough funds to live upon. He was of opinion that it was a scandal that worthy boys should go up for examination and be plucked whilst unworthy boys passed, which was brought about by the fact that it was physically impossible for them to properly gauge the marks that should be given to the candidates. It was time that the number of examiners was raised, and the pay improved.

Mr. B. G. Tilak seconded, and referred to the fact that only one per cent. of the revenue of the Bombay Presidency was given to the cause of education and said that until more was devoted it would be impossible to look for improvement. The low rate of pay given to teachers in primary schools was, he considered, disgraceful, and he could not understand how the Government could expect men to give their whole time to the work for such an absurd remuneration which was not sufficient for bare food.

Dr. Deshmukh supported the resolution, devoting his remarks to the last part of the resolution. He referred to the fact that in past days the country was to the front in industrial arts, but with the development of natural and physical sciences in other countries India had gone to the wall, and had not withstood the competition. If India was to compete with other countries it was absolutely necessary that she must stand on the same basis and her working classes would have to be supplied with the same knowledge. If this was not done both Government and the people would soon find themselves in a difficult position. Government, he contended, must find money for technical education in order to increase the national prosperity and establish the stability of its own rule. Technical education should be incorporated with the present system of education, which, he thought, there would be no difficulty in doing. The president remarked that, no doubt it was all a question of funds—the advancement of education,—but, the answer to Government was: "Reduce your Home Charges, reduce your military expenditure, and do away with your wretched border wars, and you will have enough money." (Loud applause.)

The motion was then put and unanimously adopted.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad introduced the question of "Separation of Executive and Judicial Functions," and contended that there was an unanimity of opinion on the subject between members who advocated the separation and the rulers of the country. Except in the Presidency town of a few cities like Ahmedabad, Surat, and Poona, the speaker pointed out that justice was dispensed by Assistant Collectors, Mamlatdars, and their subordinate officers, in whom was vested the executive administration of the various districts and talukas. A large majority were further, again, subject in their judicial work to the District Magistrate, who was at the head of the revenue administration of the district. It was well-known that the executive work of such officers occupied a very large proportion of their time, and was generally of greater importance than their judicial work, and in the proper administration of his taluka and the good opinion of his superiors, as regards revenue work, the Mamlatdar looked for advancement in his service. Criminal justice was of secondary importance, and he naturally looked upon it more as a burden than as a legitimate part of his duty. Again, the Assistant and Deputy Collectors and Mamlatdars had, in the exercise of their executive and administrative functions, to be often guided by considerations of expediency and state policy and not by those of strict legal right. If there was a call for more revenue from head-quarters, he must bring up the income-tax amount of his division or taluka to the desired amount, however much he might feel that the people were really not in a position to bear the burden. If a particular State policy was laid down he was bound to carry it out, however much he might feel that it violated the rights of the people. The speaker contended that an officer placed in such a situation could not make a good judge. He meant to cats no reflection on such executive officers, many of whom he believed to be most capable men, but he would be surprised to find them anything more than indifferent judges. It was no a fault of theirs, they were victims of a vicious system, which united in them functions that were altogether ill-assorted and incompatible. Those, however, though weighty, were not the only considerations that went to condemn the present system. In many cases the system practically combined the prosecutor and the judge in one person. Nobody, other than those acquainted with daily village life, and life in small towns, could have an adequate conception of the intolerable hardships which the combination of magisterial powers in revenue officers entailed upon the people. The great bulk of the masses were rendered unhappy enough by the manner in which life was made a burden not to the criminal classes, but to the honest by the working of the Salt, Opium, Abkari, Forest, Arms, and Land Revenue Act with their infinite rules and regulations, hedging people round in all directions; but vexatious and harassing as such laws were, they would not be so intolerable if all resistance to their unjust and oppressive enforcement and abuse were not practically rendered possible by the ingenious devise combining the prosecutor and the magistrate in one and the same person. Those who had practical knowledge of the working of the system were aware how naturally such prosecutions, however absurd and vexatious, ended in conviction. The general feeling about the matter, continued the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, was that no Mamlatdar or Magistrate, who valued his own interest and prospects, dare indulge, except very rarely, in the luxury of an acquittal. Occasionally, some of the convictions were quashed in the High Court, which called forth a little mild surprise and wonder that intelligent officers could be so wrong-headed. It was, however, only the wealthy few who could make themselves heard in the High Court. The worst cases were those where the people yielded themselves up in sheer and sullen helplessness, and of such cases nothing was heard by the public. They could judge of the magnitude of the evil from the fact that out of a total number of 149,189 persons brought to trial in the Bombay Presidency during 1891-92 no less than 95,893, more than fifty per cent., were prosecuted under the special and local laws, coupled with the fact that there was in the mofussil nothing like the independent bar, the strong public opinion, or the vigilant press that was to be found in England and the Presidency towns in India. The speaker contended that the greatest consideration was the fact that magisterial powers in the hands of executive officers formed a great engine of oppression in the hands of those officers for crushing and harassing persons who had the ill-fortune of incurring their displeasure in some way or other. Mr. Selalvad then gave a few typical instances of such oppression, and went on to ask what he should say of the many thousands of poor ryots who must be the victims, in the words of Sir Richard Garth, of "the terrible scourge?" That genteman had discussed the question admirably in the columns of *India*, and since Lord Dufferin, in his famous speech on the Congress programme, admitted the proposal for such a separation to be a "counsel of perfection," the present as well as the past Secretary of State for India had pronounced the proposed reform to be an eminently desirable one. The reform was delayed on the plea of want of funds. They had no money to do away with a system condemned in most scathing terms by all sensible people, and therefore thousands of innocent men were allowed to be unjustly harassed and punished. They had no money to pay the University a wretched five or ten thousand rupees, and, therefore, the poor student was taxed more in the shape of enhanced fees; they had no money to do away with the scandalous starvation salaries paid to poor teachers in Primary Schools, but with a deficit of a crore and a-half on the budget, and the appalling prospect of a still greater deficit in the future, they had money sufficient for what—to enhance the already princely salaries of European and Eurasian servants in the shape of exchange compensation. The speaker spoke with impatience of such inconsistency, and apprehended that the real obstacle to the reform was the fact that executive officers were not willing to consent to a measure which would materially diminish their importance and power. Unable to advance such a reason openly, the plea was put forward that any alteration in the present system would entail a heavy increase of expenditure. Such a plea was utterly hollow and unsustainable, and if they seriously set about to find a way to solve the problem, it would not be very difficult to devise a scheme for immediately carrying out the desired reform without any additional cost. The Hon. Mr. P. Mehta, in his budget speech in July last, suggested a happy scheme in which he proposed to transfer all criminal work to Subordinate Judges as a part of their regular duty. He (Mr. Setalvad) claimed for the scheme the merit of simplicity, efficiency, and economy. Such a union existed even at the present time in all higher courts, and it had worked very satisfactorily, and there was no reason to suppose it would not work satisfactorily in the case of the Subordinate Judges. The Hon. Mr. Mehta took the district of Poona, and showed how the scheme could be given effect to without additional cost, if not economy, and the Hon. Mr. Nugent thought he was irretrievably condemning Mr. Mehta's scheme when he assured the Council that the time devoted by Mamlatdars to judicial duties did not constitute one-eighth of their total work. That fact, however, blessed, instead of cursed, the scheme, and strengthened Mr. Mehta's arguments. All that was necessary under the circumstances was to do away with only one Mamlatdar, and in his place create one Subordinate Judge. It was extremely desirable that a committee should be appointed to work out a complete scheme for the whole Presidency and lay it before the Government. If such a scheme were adopted various subsidiary advantages would be secured independent of achieving the great object of separating the executive and judicial functions. There would be no increased expenditure, for the salaries of Mamlatdars saved would counterbalance the salaries of the new Sub-judges, and in many cases there would be economy, for the Assistant Deputy Collectors, being relieved of criminal work, it would be often possible to do without the supernumeraries attached to the Collector. The work would be done by officers of special training instead of men whose legal training was superficial. Both civil and criminal justice would be brought nearer home, and districts divided would have smaller areas for their jurisdiction, reducing sensibly the present maximum distance of villages from the head-quarters, which being fixed, and within easy distance, would obviate a great deal of hardship which people had to suffer from the conditions attendant on shifting camps. (Applause.) The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad then moved "That this Conference puts on record its opinion that the separation of executive and judicial functions should be effected as early as practicable that it could be with economy and efficiency by transferring the judicial powers vested in the Assistant and Deputy Collector and Mamlatdar to the Subordinate Judge; that a committee should be appointed to work out a scheme for the various districts on the lines indicated in the Hon. Mr. Mehta's memorandum, with due regard to local circumstances; the said scheme when ready to be submitted to Government for consideration; the committee to consist of the following members:—The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Messrs. Varajlal Sakurlal, Moolay, R. V. Putwari, Motabhoy Motilal, B. G. Tilak, and N. V. Karandiker.

Mr. Budhi of Poona, seconded the motion, and Mr. Keshowlal Motilal, and Mr. Bhagoobhoy Dayabhoy having supported, it was adopted.

REVISED SURVEY SETTLEMENT.

Mr. Tilak, in moving the next motion, characterised the Revenue Department as one of absurdities insomuch as there was no logical solution between the conclusion of the premises. He contended that the principles upon which the department was based were put into execution by a set of officers, who thought more of an increase of revenue than of the principles which should guide them. The effect of their operations was to produce uncertainty amongst the agricultural classes because there was no knowing what income would be taxed and unless Government did away with the evil there would be general discontent. He moved: "That while re-affirming its resolution of last year regarding the burdensome nature of the revised survey settlement and its injurious effects on the rights of private property in the Devgad Taluka, in the Ratnagiri District, this Conference is grieved to find fresh instances of further disregard of the policy and principles laid down by the Government of India with the sanction of the Secretary of State in 1886, and prays that feelings of increasing uneasiness amongst the agricultural classes be allayed by taking immediate steps to redress the grievances of the people of Panwell and Pen and other talukas by giving fresh assurance that the policy enunciated in 1886 will be strictly adhered to."

Mr. Funsolkar seconded, and the motion was adopted.

FINES LEVIED ON UNALIENATED LAND.

The following was adopted on the motion of Mr. Hardevram (Surat), seconded by Mr. Jeevaji Gulabhai Desai, and supported by the Hon'ble Mr. Runchodlal Chotalal: "That the rules under which fines are levied upon unalienated land used for non-agricultural purposes are very oppresive, and require to be considerably modified in order to help the growth of towns and cities, and industries pertaining thereto upon which the material prosperity of the people so much depends.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL ON LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Mr. M. B. Namjosi, Poona, moved: "That in re-affirming its resolutions of last year on the matter of local self-government the Conference desires to draw special attention to its first part, *viz.*, that as one of the main objects of the extension of local self-government was to educate the people and to develop or create, if need be, a capacity for self-help, it is desirable that direct Government control should not be exercised as frequently as now." In supporting the motion Mr. Namjosi said it was an important one, because local self-government was the basis and foundation on which their political activity was built. Last year the Conference passed a resolution to the effect that direct Government control should not be as frequently exercised as was the case, and they now wished to repeat it with special reference to the Central, Southern, and Northern Divisions. They had no objection to receiving advice from Government officials, but such advice should always be friendly and nothing in the way of a threat such as might check the growth they were endeavouring to attain. Government officials had introduced a new feature into the system of taxation, and asked the Municipalities in the Northern Division to adopt direct taxation instead of indirect taxation, without reference to the question of whether it was suitable for the district. The trouble in the Central Division was with regard to sanitation, and certain measures which the Government considered necessary in the interests of the people were declared unnecessary by the Municipality. In the Southern Division the difficulty was with regard to the Municipalities' relations with Government. The speaker pointed out that the Local Self-Government Act gave Municipalities perfect freedom in raising money and spending it, and Government had no power of veto. At the present time, however, Government was endeavouring to interfere with those rights and regulate the raising of money, and direct Municipalities in matters of education, and generally was trying to force upon them the expenditure of money which they were not able to bear. They now prayed that Government would allow them direct powers of control, and thus help the growth of local self-government instead of checking it.

Mr. Hardevram Nanabhai seconded the motion.

Mr. Purshotamrai of Dholka, in supporting the motion, spoke as follows:—Gentlemen,—I stand before my demi-gods. (Laughter.) God has to care for rich and wretch, the people and the king, you have taken that holy function on yourselves, and you must prove well to the task. We have to make our beloved British Government everlasting. (Cheers.) I have, therefore, called you my demi-gods, and as such I bow down to you. (Laughter and applause.) I call you my demi-gods, but I have seen real, living gods. (Renewed laughter,) Do you know where to find them? Go to the mofussil, there the protectors of our hearths and homes are the mofussil Magistrates and the Mamlatdars. They are the only persons entitled to be elected Vice-Presidents of the Municipalities. When such big officers become candidates who else shall be successful? You all must be well remembering the year 1882-83-84 when our dear, good, kind friend dear Lord Ripon extended the powers of local self-government. I have no command on the Queen's English, and if I have murdered it I request you, my judge and jurors, not to hang me. (Laughter.) I have worked for the Municipality of Dholka, and if you think I have committed any serious crime I hope you will sentence me to work, work, work for that Municipality, and destroy the demoniacal body. This is my last prayer "Long may Victoria reign. God save the Queen." (Loud laughter.)

The president, in closing the debate on this motion said the object of Government in giving them local self-government was to teach them how to control themselves and how to govern each other. Of course, when an experiment was first launched mistakes were likely to arise and friction take place between themselves and Government. But as was pointed out by Mr. Mehta in a certain petition the experience of groping in the dark was so good and so fruitful that it was desirable. It was on that principle that local self-government had been entrusted to the people of the country, but because Government had entrusted them and had at times to complain, such complaint only came from the best of motives. However, he trusted Government would allow tham to have the experience of groping in the dark, and would not interfere more than was necessary. (Loud applause.)

The motion was then adopted.

THE OMNIBUS RESOLUTION.

This motion was entrusted to Mr. D. E. Wacha, and ran as follows:—"That this Conference re-affirms its resolutions of previous years on the subjects of Salt, Police, Forest, and the Deccan Act Commission, and prays that Government will be pleased to give effect to the recommendations contained therein at an early date." Mr. Wacha pointed out that the object of the motion was to keep before the authorities such matters as the above.

Mr. Karandikar seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

CONCLUDING PROCEEDINGS.

The Provincial Conference brought its deliberations to a close on Friday morning after four lengthy sittings. The proceedings throughout were characterised by heartiness and good spirit and an absolute unanimity of conviction on all questions discussed. Expressions of loyalty were to be found in every speaker's words, and the phrase "benign British Rule," which was in every man's mouth always elicited, if not an encore, a hearty round of applause.

The president proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the reception committee who had extended such a warm welcome to the delegates, and especially thanked the Hon'ble Mr. Runchodlal, the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad, and Mr. Manubhai Premabhai. The next place of meeting was fixed for Bombay City, Messrs. D. E. Wacha, B. G. Tilak, the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad, and Mr. A. M. Dharamsey being chosen as the secretaries. The vote of thanks was heartily carried.

Seth Lalbhai Dulpatbhai, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Sayani, the president, and eulogised his ability, tact, and judgment, and was convinced that the work done under the presidency of such a man could not help but have good results.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Sakarlal, and supported by Mr. Gokhale, each speaker dwelling on the excellent qualities of the president. Being put to the meeting it was carried by hearty applause.

Mr. Sayani, in replying, said it gave him much gratification to be present, and impressed upon them that their motto should be, "loyalty, union, and progress." He referred again to the letter that had been received from the Surat Anjuman-i-Islam, and said that he had also received a communication from representatives of the Ahmedabad Mahomedan community, expressing hearty sympathy with the Conference movement. Mr. Sayani then went on to remind his hearers that he was not the first member of the Mahomedan community, who had taken the chair at a Congress or a Conference. His friend Mr. Budrudin Tyabjee had presided at the National Congress, while Kazi Shahbudin was on one occasion the president of the Provincial Conference. He hoped that his friends in Surat would notice the fact that if he had erred, he had done so in good company, and in fact he would rather err with them than be right with his friends in Surat. (Applause.)

The proceedings then terminated with three cheers for the Queen-Empress.

In the afternoon the delegates attended a party given by the reception committee, and in the evening on the invitation of Mr. Trimbaklal Dereshanker, they witnessed a performance given by that gentleman's dramatic company.

THE NEW JUDGE.

The following is the text of a congratulatory address to the Hon'ble Mr. M. G. Ranade, on his elevation to the Bench of the Bombay High Court by the people of the town and district of Sholapur:—

Sie,—We, the undersigned, beg leave to tender to you, in the name, and on behalf of the town and district of Sholapur, our most hearty congratulations on your elevation to the Bench of the High Court of Bombay. We need hardly remark that your nomination to the Local High Court while it is a most fitting recognition of your eminent abilities and long and distinguished service is a great honour to the whole native community, which feels so proud of you, and so justly, and we are confident it will be welcomed with satisfaction and delight all over the country. And may the Ruler of all give you health and strength and continue as hitherto for many, many years while discharging the duties of the high office to which you are called to devote your high talents in a spirit of noble self-sacrifice to the sacred service of your mother-land and labour to advance her best interests in all the varied lines of her activity, is the unanimous prayer of all Maharastra, nay, of all India, and we beg with our feeble voices to join in their humble prayer.—Yours, &c.

It is notified that the Queen has been pleased to appoint James Westland, Esq., C.S.I., to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, on the retirement of Sir David Miller Barbour, K.C.S.I.

The following are among recently proved wills:—M. Alphonse Francoise Marie Dano, £40,000; Mrs. Elizabeth Downing, £17,000; Mr. George Fournier, £83,000; Gen. the Hon. Sir A. A. Spencer, G. C. B., £74,379; Mr. Simeon Warburg, £230,834.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET ESTIMATES.

Mr. H. A. Acworth in introducing the Municipal Budget Estimates writes:—

The opening balance is estimated at Rs. 19,50,000, after providing for all grants sanctioned and likely to be sanctioned for the year 1893-94. The details are as under:—Estimated closing balance at page 5 of Budget for 1893-94 Rs. 13,15,332; Actual opening balance in excess of the estimated balance on 1st April, 1893, (see pages 73 to 76 of the Administration Report for 1892-93), Rs. 7,75,000; Interest and profit on Loan and Surplus Fund Investments to be received in excess of the Budget Estimate for the current year Rs. 41,000; Net premium received on the 4 per cent. loan of 42 lakhs raised this year for the repayment of the Government consolidated loan bearing interest at 4½ per cent. Rs. 24,836; Savings on debt and other grants for the current year Rs. 1,00,000, Rs. 22,56,168; Deduct—Anticipated falling off in the current year's estimate of Water Revenue Rs. 60,000; Grants from cash balance sanctioned up to 1st November, 1893, exclusive of advances for Loan Works, Stock, &c., Rs. 1,11,089; Add—Reserved for probable extra grants to end of the current financial year Rs. 1,35,079, Rs. 2,46,168, Rs. 3,06,168; Opening balance for 1894-95, including the 1 lakh required by law Rs. 19,50,000. This balance of Rs. 19½ lakhs is proposed to be utilized as follows:—Reserve balance as required by the Municipal Act, Rs. 1,00,000, to meet the deficit in 1894-95 on account of increased Police charges, &c., Rs. 4,00,000, to keep invested as surplus balance to meet similar deficits in 1895-96 and subsequent years until the ordinary revenue has overtaken the ordinary expenditure Rs. 14,50,000 Rs. 19,50,000. The opening balance on 1st April 1894 in excess of estimated balance does not imply any normal increase of revenue or reduction of expenditure which can be taken into account in yearly estimates; a careful study of the present and past Budgets will show that the regular revenue is increasing but slowly. It is disappointing to observe this in the case of the water revenue which during the current year is materially below what was hoped for. Th rapid progression of this head of revenue in the few past years had generated expectations which have proved too sanguine. In spite, therefore, of the large balances shown by the above statement, it does not seem possible, in prudence to reduce any item of taxation. This could only be justified by the fact that normal revenue had overtaken, or nearly overtaken, normal expenditure, which is far from being the case. The balance should still, for the most part be guarded to tide over the period till that time arrives, though a portion is proposed in the coming year to be utilized to provide for new works of established necessity in excess of the usual allotment under that head.

REVENUE FOR THE YEAR.

General Tax.—An increase of Rs. 26,733 is anticipated from improved and new assessments on buildings in the city owned by ordinary rate-payers.

Similarly an increase of Rs. 1,671 is estimated under ½ per cent. Fire Tax.

The relative proportions contributed by Government, tho Port Trust, and ordinary tax-payers in respect of the General Tax and the additional Fire Tax for the ensuing and current years are as follows:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
General Tax.	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary Rate-payers	14,41,184	14,67,917
Government	96,767	96,767
Port Trust	1,53,904	1,53,904
	16,91,855	17,18,588
Fire Tax.		
Ordinary Rate-payers	90,074	91,745
Government	6,048	6,048
Port Trust	9,619	9,619
	1,05,741	1,07,412
	17,97,596	18,26,000

An increase of Rs. 17,526 under Wheel Tax and Tolls is anticipated to be derived solely from the tax on public conveyances.

The excess revenue expected to be realized from Licenses and Tabacco Duties is entered at Rs. 9,050.

Owing to an anticipated decrease in the yield from special halalkhor service to mills, the increase under Halalkhor Tax is estimated at Rs. 26,000 only.

A decrease of Rs. 25,000 is expected from Water Tax, as the revenue under this head for the current year appears to have been over-estimated by about Rs. 60,000. The universal establishment of supply by meter is the true direction in which increase is to be expected.

There is a net decrease of Rs. 1,300 on the returns from Property and Miscellaneous, entirely due to interest, &c., realizations on our invested surplus loan and other balance being estimated at Rs. 50,000 less on account of such balances having been reduced from Rs. 65,57,100 on 31st March, 1892, to Rs. 45,63,000 on 31st March, 1893. and to Rs. 39,12,000 on 31st October, 1893, and to the likelihood of their being further reduced to about Rs. 30,00,000 before the end of the current year.

Thus the total revenue is estimated to be Rs. 54,680 in excess of the current year's estimate.

EXPENDITURE.

The increases in establishments have been explained in the schedule statements printed before each detailed Budget statement.

The strength of the inspectorial staff of the Licensing Department has been doubled, an increase required to maintain efficiency, and which the augmenting returns of that department fully justify. But for the abolition and reduction of certain license fees during the current year, the income would have shown a material increase. In four cases an increase has been proposed in the pay of superior officers, viz., the Executive Engineer, the Water Engineer, the Chief of the Fire Brigade, and the Superintendent of Gardens. The last has been allowed an increment of Rs. 50, but his salary is still Rs. 150 below the scheduled amount. A maximum salary of Rs. 800 is proposed to be scheduled for the Chief of the Fire Brigade, the actual salary to be drawn by the incumbent during the year being fixed at Rs. 650 or Rs. 50 in excess of present salary. It is proposed to make the commencing salary of the Chief Officer Rs. 500 rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 800. The full statutory salary of Rs. 1,500 is proposed for the Executive Engineer, the Commissioner being strongly of opinion that the appointment, which would be with more propriety denominated Chief Engineer, is underpaid at a less figure. Last year's proposal to raise the salary of the Water Engineer to Rs. 1,200 is renewed, the Commissioner regarding this as no more than a fair compensation for the very heavy access of labor and responsibility entailed by the Tansa Works.

It may here be added that a travelling allowance of Rs. 90 per mensem is proposed for the Special Drainage Engineer, in accordance with the intentions of the Corporation when that appointment was first made.

The net increase in the total expenditure amount to Rs. 1,63,399; of this increase, Rs. 1,16,095 are due to provision having been made under the ordinary heads of service, principally General Office, Assessment and Collection, Licensing Establishment, Fire Brigade, Drainage, Water Works, and Conservancy, as shown in detail in the body of the Budget.

The other principal items of increase are (1) Pensions. Gratuities and Compassionate Allowances, Rs. 11,000; (2) Police Charges, Rs. 36,655; (3) Education, Rs. 9,403 (Rs. 603 in addition to Rs. 58,532 sanctioned for Primary Education for the current year *plus* Rs. 10,000 for Technical Institute = Rs. 10,603—Rs. 1,200, rent charges for School Committee's office not being required); (4) Election Expenses, Rs. 9,500; and (5) Special extraordinary works and investment of interest realized on Sinking, &c., Funds Investments, Rs. 1,41,785.

It may be pointed out that there are decreases of (1) Rs. 21,553 under Gardens, almost entirely on account of the revised rate for water-supply; (2) Rs. 51,269 under streets and buildings owing to the Executive Engineer having submitted carefully-prepared road repairs estimates for the area to be repaired at so much per square yard instead of in the details hitherto shown in the schedule and detailed Budget statements (an arrangement which will materially facilitate work); (3) Rs. 14,126 under markets and slaughter-houses, principally on account of the provision made in the current year for the renewal of meat-vans not being necessary for the ensuing year; and (4) Rs. 72,211 under debt notwithstanding the enhanced provision of Rs. 40,000 on account of the 25½ lakhs loan. This decrease is due to the saving of Rs. 1,13,000 effected by the repayment on 1st July, 1893, of the Government 4½ per cent. consolidated loan out of the funds raised from the public at four per cent.

CLOSING BALANCE.

The estimated closing balance is Rs. 15,56,613,* or over 14½ lakhs abeve the minimum required by law as detailed below:—Opening balance Rs. 19,50,000; Income Rs. 62,00,500 Rs. 81,50,500; Less—expenditure Rs. 65,93,887; closing balance Rs. 15,56,613.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, Nov. 1, 1893.

* The whole of this surplus balance is proposed to be kept invested.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The negotiations at Kabul are evidently proceeding with more cordiality than despatch. In this, however, there is noting wonderful, for Oriental diplomacy is essentially leisurely, and if Sir Mortimer Durand had had it in his portfolio to offer the Amir a number of unqualified benefits without asking anything in return, the latter would have probably taken just as long to consider these proposals, for fear of compromising his dignity by seeming to be in a hurry to close with them. However, the protraction of the parley has had this effect, that it has already become physically impossible (without a most indecorous display of haste on our side) for the Mission to get back in time to allow Sir H. M. Durand to report to the Viceroy before he leaves for Burma: and the matters under question will have to wait until Lord Lansdowne returns to Calcutta in the middle of December. If this is opposed to business principles the delay may none the less be politic. It is perhaps just as well that the Amir should realise that if he is not in a hurry, neither is the Government of India, and that the Viceroy has other concerns to look after besides those which bear reference to the affairs of Afghanistan. In fact, in turning his back upon Kabul at this juncture and going off to the furthest extremity of the Empire, Lord Lansdowne as a matter of accident is taking just the course that the Amir, if he were Viceroy, would probably be adopting by calculation and design.

During the coming cold weather the transfer of the Chittagong Hill Tracts from Bengal to Assam will presumably take place, the delay in carrying out the scheme last April having been due solely to financial reasons. Bengal, of course, will profit by the change, as it will no longer have to meet the expense of the military police battalion which keeps watch and ward over the Southern Lushais. Assam, on the other hand, will receive a slice of territory which yields little or no revenue, and the police expenditure will have to be provided for. The Chief Commissioner has more than he can do to furnish sufficient protection for the lives and property of the people within the limits of Assam proper, and his administration must therefore be compensated in some way for the extra charges about to be thrown upon it. This is a matter for the Government of India to consider; for the changes on the north-eastern frontier are due to their policy in connection with Upper Burma and the hill-country lying between the old frontiers. The annexation of Theebaw's kingdom necessarily involved the closing in from either side upon the Chins and Lushais, and there is now an unbroken stretch of British territory from the Brahmaputra to the Irrawaddy, except in the far north. Assam and the Chittagong District of Bengal have gained certain advantages from this movement, as raids from the eastward have been put an end to for all time; but it is scarcely fair to ask a small administration, such as that which Mr. Ward directs, to embark upon additional expenditure in order to carry out to completion a policy which is really imperial. Temporary help, at least, must be given to Assam, and this, we believe, it is intended to provide. When the Chittagong-Assam Railway reaches Cachar, the whole of the Chittagong District should be made over to Assam, for the revenues accruing would then place the little province above all extraneous assistance. Last spring it was anticipated that the Hill Tracts would have been made over on April 1, but the scheme fell through at the last moment. Now the matter should have been well threshed out, and the transfer should become a reality when the new financial year begins.

A correspondent, writes a contemporary, that he has been informed by native merchants in Rajputana, who have every opportunity for knowing the truth, that a large proportion of the silver bullion recently imported has been taken to the mints in the natives States which have remained open. It has been freely accepted at remunerative rates, and the Marwaris are stated to have imported it with the deliberate intention of disposing of it in this way. There is no reason to doubt the truth of these statements. The native Governments have always used their mints as a source of revenue. In the old days they often did so by circulating base coin which was supported at an enhanced nominal value through the introduction of the purer standards of neighbouring districts. The same object will be attained in the present instances if the Imperial mints are closed and the native mints kept open to free coinage, while the market price of silver bullion has fallen. For this and other reasons the time seems opportune for reconsidering the whole question of mintage in natives States. In the valuable work which Dr. Webb has just published on the currencies of Rajputana, he tells us that in twenty-one States there are now circulating no less than twelve gold-mohurs of different values (besides fractional gold-pieces); fifty-nine rupees (in most cases fractional coins to correspond), of which most are of different values and sixteen are now being issued every year; and forty-one different copper coins of which sixteen are struck each year, or almost each year. It is hardly necessary to say that the circulation of so large a number of coins of different values and in most cases very badly stamped, is a relic of economic barbarism. The Imperial Government losses: the merchants are burdened with a complicated system of book-keeping in order to adjust their accounts; the agricultual and trading classes are constantly robbed by dishonest merchant who misrepresent the rate of exchange and the work of the coiner is comparatively easy. The importance of reform was clearly seen by the Government of India years ago. In 1870 a Resolution was issued "declaring that where mints have be suppressed altogether or have not been in active use for the last five years, their revival or opening cannot be permitted." The order, however, has been disregarded as mints both for gold and silver coinage have been re-opened in some States: and in any case the remedy was wholly incommensurate with the extent of the evil.

The Government *Telegraph Gazette* contained an announcement that will be welcomed by business men. From the 1st instant the tariff per word on telegraphic messages between India and Europe has been reduced to Rs. 3-4 via Suez and Tehara and five annas less via Turkey, two annas a word to be added from offices in Burmah. It is noteworty that no alternation has been made in the foreign press rates between India and Burma and the United Kingdom. A complete revised tariff is promised shortly.

Another of those mysterious fires that seem periodically to undo the work of the military authorities in collecting stores for mobilisation, is reported from Peshawur. It will be remembered that not very long ago a large quantity of bhoosa stacked at this station was utterly destoryed by fire, and no sort of clue was discovered as to the cause of the outbreak. Now a large four-roomed godown, filled with valuable stores, has been completely burned out, our correspondent stating that, according to the first information that reached him, not one single article of the contents was saved. The damage is put at at least two lakhs of rupees. That these all-important storehouses should be without the protection of any fire engine even after the warning given by previous mishaps, seems certainly to call for action on the part of those responsible. If the fire was the work of an incendiary, it will be strange if, considering there was a guard of eight sepoys and eight chowkidars on the premises, a clue is not found to the guilty person. The work of detecting the origin of the outbreak should be even easier if it was accidental.

Details have come to hand of the damage done to the Gap Rock Lighthouse in the recent typhoon. The lantern was smashed by a green sea which engulphed the Lighthouse, and several parts of the lenses were broken, a damage which cannot be repaired till the arrival of new panels from England. The masonry stood the shock well, but windows and doors yielded to the severe strain, and the tower and buildings for the accommodation of the keepers and their Chinese assistants were flooded with water. The fresh water in the tanks was tainted by sea water, and the provisions of the Chinese were destroyed. Fortunately, no loss of life occurred. The English keepers say they never experienced such tremendous seas in any of the lighthouses on the coast of England.

One effect of the division of the Bengal Presidency Army into two commands, each under a local Chief, will presumably be to disturb the existing arrangements for mobilisation. Under the new scheme the Commander-in-Chief in India will no longer exercise direct control over the 50,000 or 60,000 men who would move forward in case of war. His authority will be delegated to the Lieutenant-Generals at Rawalpindi and Meerut, or wherever the headquarters of the two armies may be, and they will be held responsible for the concentration of the troops for active service. The plans for mobilisation have taken many years to mature, and even now not a month passes without some defect in them becoming apparent. It will, therefore, be a positive advantage—always provided there is no sudden alarm—to overhaul and recast them so that they may dovetail with the administrative changes which will be made next April. This will, however, be no light task, for though the main principles of mobilisation were finally settled some two years ago the success of any scheme of this kind must absolutely depend on the perfection of detail. Our railways can carry men and munitions of war to the frontier; but transport, the supply of food, forage and clothing, medical attendance, and the like, are matters of as high moment as the mere concentration of regiments and batteries. On the Continent mobilisation works like clock-work: the order is given and everyone falls into his place, knowing exactly what he has to do, and, above all, how it is to be done. The same high standard should be aimed at in India, though the conditions under which war is made, are far more difficult and complicated. Is the present scheme of mobilisation exact and perfect? Scarcely, we should say, and the recasting of it might well be undertaken now that a good opportunity offers.

The Allahabad High Court in reopening after the vacation does not commence the new Session under very happy auspices. Nobody knows what changes to-day or to-morrow may not bring forth in the constitution of the Bench. That good and great official, the Secretary of State, prompt as he always is to ply the Government out here with any useless question involving a laborious answer, has not managed after some months' consideration to make up his mind on the point whether the fifth Puisne Judgeship should be continued. Consequently Mr. Justice Burkitt, who held this position, has become suspended and is unable to take his seat in the High Court, while he has no other appointment to fall back upon: he may be made permanent or disestablished any day. Again, by the end of the month Mr. Justice Mahmood's seat will become vacant, for his resignation was sent in sometime ago. As senior to Mr. Aikman, who is acting for Mr. Mahmood, Mr. Burkitt would presumably have the claim to this vacancy: but the Secretary of State may be erratically inclined. The appeal of the native pleaders may have found his sympathies, or for some other reason, or for none, his choice may fall upon a third party. Thus it is quite a possibility that both Mr. Burkitt and Mr. Aikman may have to quit the Bench before the month is out, and the uncertainty and suspense that such a chaotic state of things induces must naturally be very unfavourable to the working of the Court. It appears to be nothing short of scandalous that a question such as that of the retention or abolition of the fifth Judgeship could not have been settled by the India Office in time for the commencement of the new legal year.

The Maharajah and Maharanee of Kapurthala, on Oct. 15, exchanged visits with King George of Greece in Vienna. The King was accompanied by his children and by the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland and their children. The youthful Maharanee, who is not yet quite fifteen, is taking dancing lessons in the Hotel Imperial, and a Vienna dancing master has been entrusted with the task of teaching her the Hungarian Czardas.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Joseph, Bombay Staff Corps, Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., (Railway Branch) has permission to retire from the service on Jan. 1, 1894.

The *Times* devoted a large portion of its usual article on Indian affairs, this week, to showing the interest which the late Master of Balliol took in all that concerned the welfare of India during forty-years. It is curious to learn that we owe Lord Tennyson's "Akbar's Dream" to a suggestion of Dr. Jowett's.

A telegram from Buenos Ayres states that the work of constructing the Trans-Andean Railway is being actively pushed forward. The Federal Congress has sanctioned the prolongation of the state of siege in Buenos Ayres till December. Numbers of those who rook part in the recent insurrection will be banished from the country.

Mrs. Annie Besant, from whose pen the *Daily Chronicle* of Oct. 18 printed an interesting account of the Parliament of Religions at Chicago, left London for India to-day (Oct. 20.)

The Hon Thomas and Lady Idina Brassey started on Oct. 17 for Brindisi, on their way to India, where they will spend the winter. They join Lord and Lady Brassey at Colombo, and will proceed with them in the Sunbeam to Calcutra. The Sunbeam reached Port Said on Oct. 15.

While Gen. Sir Richard Meade was crossing Cromwell-road, South Kensington, on the afternoon of Oct. 17, he was knocked down by a hansom cab. The gallant soldier, who is in his seventy-second year, and has seen much active service in India, was picked up in an unconscious condition and taken in a cab to the West London Hospital, where it was found that he suffered from several cuts about the face and injuries to the ribs and knee. Sir Richard soon recovered, and in the evening was removed in his own carriage to his residence at Queen's-gate.

The Bishop of Mauritius, speaking on Oct. 17, at a meeting of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, referred in some detail to the disastrous cyclone which had swept over the island! The English Cathedral (the walls of which were nine feet thick, and had withstood the storm) was turned into a refuge. Surplices were torn up for bandages, and the hangings of the church and the altar-cloth were used for coverings for the dead. The disaster had had a great moral effect, in that it had drawn together the various nationalities represented in the population. He said the response to his appeal for help from England had been most generous, and he paid a tribute to the kindness and justice with which he personally and the Church in that Colony had been treated by the Governor, Sir H. E. Jerningham.

Under the auspices of the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, thirteen ladies left London on Oct. 13, by the Kaisar-i-Hind, for India, and four by the Oceana, for China: six left Liverpool on Oct. 14, by the Rufford Hall, for India; and others, bringing up the number (which includes syveral returning after "furlough") to thirty-three, follow on later dates.

Bailie Walcot, of Edinburgh, has received the following letter from the Earl of Elgin in reply to the recent resolution of the committee of the Scottish Liberal Association, congratulating him upon his appointment to the Viceroyalty of India:—"Oct. 14.—Dear Beilie Walcot,—Please accept yourself and convey to my friends of the Liberal Association my best thanks for your very kind resolution. At this moment the appreciation of those with whom I have done some work is peculiarly encouraging, and I shall spare no effort to show that I deserve it.—Yours truly, Elgin."

The expedition composed of the vessels under the command of the Russian officer, Capt. Dobrotvorsky, which left England at the latter end of July for the Yenesei, and recently arrived at the mouth of that river, has reached Yenisseisk, situated a considerable distance up that river in the heart of Siberia. His ships carry part of the consignment of rails to be used in the construction of the Siberian railway.

The number of emigrants leaving European Russia for Western Siberia is believed to be largely on the increase. Up to the end of August (says a *Chronicle* telegram) 48,000 persons had already arrived in Tobolsk by the river steamers. This, of course, does not include those who travelled overland.

MILITARY NEWS.

The following officers of the Indian Medical Service, having, on the 30th October, reported their arrival from England on first appointment to the Bengal Presidency, are directed, under instructions from Army Headquarters, to proceed to the stations noted opposite their names, and report themselves to the Principal Medical Officers of the Districts for duty. Surgeon-Lieutenant L. Rogers, to Rawal Pindi, and Surgeon-Lieutenant C. C. S. Barry, to Umballa.

The Karachi Depot will be opened in time for the arrival of the first troopship at Karachi on the 13th December. The Government of India have sanctioned the use of the Karachi Port during the ensuing cold season for the movement of troops between Upper India and England, and the establishment of Rest Camps at Mian Mir, Sher Shah, Reti and Dadu. The troopship Serapis is timed to arrive at Karachi with drafts on the 13th December, and to leave with details on the 23rd December. The Crocodile is timed to arrive with drafts on the 1st January, and to leave with details on the 11th January. The Malabar is timed to arrive with drafts on the 7th March, and to leave with details on the 17th March, a few days after which the Depot will be closed for the season. It is believed that the Depot will be opened as a permanent measure in the cold season of 1894.

The following transfers are ordered in the Military Works Department:—Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Garwood from the Baluchistan to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Major F. B. G. D'Aguilar from the Sirhind and Lahore Command to the Jhansi Division, Captain J. W. Pringle from the Quetta to the Zhob Division, Lieutenant E. C. Ogilvie from the Meerut to the Baluchistan Command. Lieutenant H. F. Thuillier, Royal Engineers, is reported to the Rawalpindi Command. Surgeon-Captain S. B. Smith is transferred from the 32nd Pioneers to the officiating medical charge of the 12th Bengal Cavalry. Lieutenant J. Rowley, Royal Artillery, is appointed Adjutant to the Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers. Captain G. J. N. Logan-Home, Bedforddshire Regiment, and Lieutenant A. E. Clerk, East Lancashire Regiment, proceed home for duty at their respective depots. Lieutenants A. M. Tringham West Surrey Regiment, and R. A. Steel, Royal Irish Fusiliers, have been posted to the 1st Battalion of their respective regiments; and Captains D. H. Davis, Royal Irish Regiment, and R. B. Firman, Middlesex Regiment, to the 2nd Battalions. Captain H. C. Petre and H. A. N. Fyers, Rifle Brigade, exchange Battalions. Lieutenant A. H. Garden, 32nd Pioneers, has been appointed Assistant Recruiting Officer, *vice* MacDonald, 14th Sikhs, who returns to his regiment on completion of his term of duty.

The following appointments are sanctioned:—9th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant J. M. K. T. Hogg, Berkshire Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. 20th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant J. C. C. Angelo, North Staffordshire Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. 29th Punjab Infantry.—Captain F. M. Drury, 2-4th Gurkhas, is attached for duty.

The undermentioned have leave of absence:—Lieutenant A B Tillard, 1-3rd Gurkhas, for 6 months, to study the language; Lieutenant A. S. Crum, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, for 90 days; Major E. Spencer, Highland Light Infantry, for 15 days; and Major G. A. Mills, Dublin Fusiliers, to Ceylon, for 6 months.

Surgeon-Captain C. S. Robinson, Medical Staff; Lieutenants G. Hastie, 18th Hussars, and E. R. Gordon, 2nd Dragoon Guards, remain at home on extended leave till 6th April, 30th March, and 15th November next, respectively.

According to *Truth*, the Military authorities have found great difficulty in obtaining a successor to the Duke of Connaught at Portsmouth, the post having been refused by four officers. The fact is that the expenses are so heavy that the Portsmoth Command can be held only by an officer who possesses considerable private means. The occupant of the Government House is expected to be quite as hospitable as the Naval Commander-in-Chief, who receives an allowance of £35 a week for "table money," whereas the General gets nothing, but has to find his "table money" out of his own pocket.

GREAT FIRE AT PESHAWUR.

COMMISSARIAT GODOWNS DESTROYED.

Soon after midnight on Thursday, a fire broke ou in the Commissariat godowns near Peshawur City station, where all the stores for mobilisation purposes are collected. At the time there were present a guard of native infantry, consisting of eight men, and also the Commissariat chowkidars, amounting to the same number. Information having been sent to Conductor McKie he was soon on the spot, having previously communicated with Lieutenant Bruce, the Chief Commissariat Officer, who in turn sent on to General Kinloch. The fire spread very quickly through the whole of one very large godown, and it was soon seen that any attempt at salvage would be dangerous, as well as useless. The building was divided into four sections, the first being camel gear, the second mule gear, the third office records and papers, the fourth containing field hospital equipment. Not one single thing from any of these sections has been saved, and the total damage will come a very moderate estimate to over two lakhs of rupees. A Court of Inquiry is sitting this morning to inquire into the origin of the conflagration, but so far as is known up to now there is no satisfactory evidence of any kind. Colonel Patch, Commissary-General, is said to be in Rawalpindi, but is expected here this afternoon to make inquiries, and he will probably be accompanied by Colonel Hallett. The police are actively engaged in making inquiries amongst the native followers employed, with a view to discovering as to whether the case is one of incendiarism or accident. The work of more than a year has thus been swept off in a few hours, and it is remarkable that within the past twelve months the Commissariat Department also lost a very large quantity of bhoosa in the same kind of way. This would seem to point to the necessity for a large increase of the guards upon the stores collected for mobilisation purposes; as it is very evident from the general circumstances of the case that such would be desirable, and also that where such large quantities of valuable property are collected, a fire engine should be on the spot, with an ample water-supply also close at hand. These matters will doubtless be taken into consideration by the Board of Inquiry.

Colonel Bengough, V.C., in discoursing on dress and equipment before a military audience, has put in a plea for the historical scarlet and blue. They became the Royal colours in accordance with tinctures in the armorial ensign of the Royal Family of England from the time of Edward; and even Oliver had his "redcoats." In some experiments carried out in France to test the relative visibility of colours, it was found that the least conspicuous was a French grey, and one of the most conspicuous the so-called "invisible green" worn by our Rifle Brigade; scarlet was well up in the scale, much depending, of course, on the background and the weather. What makes our men so conspicuous on a field day is, in this officer's opinion, not the red coats but the white belts on the red coats and the brass on the helmets. On the other hand, Colonel Bengough thinks the advantage of readily recognising one's own soldiers in battle has become, since the invention of smokeless powder, more than ever important, and it is observed that no one of the Continental armies has, as yet, discarded its national colours in favour of a less visible shade, although the Austrians are said to be thinking of adopting a light grey. It is related of a Lifeguardsman who had fought with great bravery at Waterloo, that being asked one day what dress he would prefer if he were again in battle, he promptly replied, "I should like to take off my coat and turn up my shirt-sleeves over my elbow." Colonel Bengough has declined to go as far as that; but he would limit the soldier's kit to three rational suits, described respectively as a fighting dress, a review or "walking-out" dress, and a fatigue dress (if necessary). We must, he tells us, disabuse ourselves of the idea that a soldier's dress to be smart must be tight. This striving after extreme tightness is described as a relic of the days of pigtails and pomatum, of stocks and starch. George IV. said that "in the military dress a wrinkle is unpardonable, but a seam admissible"; the consequence was that the coats of the private soldiors, as well as those of the officers, were made so tight that they could hardly get into them, and tight they still remain.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Oct 20.

The Court.

The Duchess of Teck, who was accompanied by the Duchess of York, on Saturday laid the foundation stone of the Canon Hole Memorial Church at Richmond.

The Crown Princess of Roumania, daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh, has given birth to a son, who is the 17th great grandchild of Queen Victoria.

The Royal gathering at Fredensborg dispersed on Tuesday. The Tsar and his family left Copenhagen on the Imperial yacht for Russia, and the Princess of Wales and her daughters sailed for Sheerness on board the Osborne.

Political.

Lord Salisbury visited Preston on Tuesday, and opened a new Conservative Working Men's Club, delivering a short speech, in which he dwelt on the value of such institutions as a means of political education. In the evening Lord Salisbury addressed an immense Unionist meeting in the Preston Public-hall. He replied to the recent speech of Mr. Gladstone at Edinburgh, where the Prime Minister had spoken of a legislative famine, and ascribed it to the action of the House of Lords. There had, said Lord Salisbury, been a famine of discussion, but if there had been a dearth of legislation it was due to the time of Parliament being absorbed in an impossible task.

On Wednesday Lord Salisbury visited Ormskirk, and was presented with addresses by the Ormskirk District Conservative Association and the local Habitation of the Primrose League. In responding, he laid stress on the importance of maintaining the strength and efficiency of the Navy in order to secure the safety of our coasts and our commerce; and in that connexion he remarked that, if the Irish proposals of the present Government became law, another hostile coast would, in a manner, be created opposite to our own.

Lord Randolph Churchill on Wednesday addressed a great Unionist meeting, presided over by the Duke of Bedford, in the Bedford Corn Exchange. Lord Randolph said he did not think the Irish Nationalists would consent to the Home Rule Bill being hung up for a year, nor would the Unionist party stand so disreputable and tricky a proceeding. The Home Rule Bill must be dropped unless the Government could preserve their Irish majority solid, and that would be impossible unless Home Rule were kept in front of the Ministerial programme.

Addressing a large Gladstonian meeting in Glasgow on Tuesday, Mr. Asquith, M.P., said the task which the country intrusted to the present Government 15 months ago was, in the first place to satisfy the aspirations of the people of Ireland, and in the second place to satisfy the long-neglected necessities of the democracy of Great Britain. That mission they intended to fulfil, and they did not in the least intend to drop Home Rule, but they hoped to utilize the time of Parliament next Session in dealing with urgent questions of British legislation.

On Wednesday Mr. Asquith received in Glasgow a deputation from the miners of Scotland, who urged the necessity of amending certain provisions of the Mines Regulation Act. Mr. Asquith said that he could make no specific answer to their complaints beyond the promise that he would give them careful consideration.

Sir Charles Russell, M.P., at a very noisy meeting at Hackney, on Monday, said he did not pretend he saw the way to a solution of the "unemployed question," but if the local authorities could lay before the Government any practical suggestion respecting relief works the President of the Local Government Board would be very slow to veto the increased expenditure.

Ireland.

The Nationalist members of the Dublin Corporation, at a private meeting held on Friday, resolved to nominate Alderman Dillon for the office of Lord Mayor for the ensuring year, in place of Mr. O'Doherty, the High Sheriff, who has declined the honour.

Presiding at a prize-distribution in connexion with the Christian Brother's Schools in North Richmond-street, Dublin, on Wednesday, Archbishop Walsh urged the claims of these schools to participate in the Government educational grants, and, in regard to his general attitude on the educational question, said he made no claim on the part of the Catholics which he was not unreservedly willing to concede to their Protestant fellow-countrymen.

General.

The Bishop of Durham, speaking at Sunderland on Monday, urged the necessity of deciding the question of Sunday closing as an Imperial one, and he also desired the stricts registration of the so-called clubs, which were practically unlicensed publichouses.

The buildings of the new Manchester College erected at Oxford at a cost of £55,000, were opened on Wednesday in presence of a large assemblage, by Mr. H. B. Greg, the president, and Mr. H. Rawson, Chairman of the committee.

The annual conference of the General Railway Workers' Uoion began on Monday at Derby. Mr Benjamin Lawes, of Derby, was elected president, and, in his opening address, referred to the action of the coal-miners on strike as a splendid example to all trade unionists.

A serious riot took place at St. Helen's Lancashire, on Tusday. A mob of strikers, in spite of the remonstrances of the miners' agent for the district, invaded the premises of the Ashton-green collieries, savagely assaulted some men who had been clearing the pit of water, and when the police intervened, pelted them with bricks and large stones, inflicting serious injuries on several of them.

There was a sharp collision between the police and a mob of strikens on Wednesday after-noon at a colliery Haydock, near Wigan. Several persons on both sides were injured.

By a fire which occurred on wednesday morning at Chester Castle the militia orderly-room, with the colours and records of the 3rd Cheshire Regiment, was destroyed.

Mr. Charles Bell Birch, A. R. A., the distinguished sculptor, died on Monday evening in London. He was in his 62 years.

The suggestions of the Mayors of Yorkshire towns for terminating the colliers strike have not resulted favourably. In many places, however, coal owners have reopened their pits at the former rates of wages.

The price of coal in London has been reduced by 8s. per ton.

From the evidence given at an inquest on Friday at Greenwich Workhouse, it appears that an epidemic illness has broken out in the institution, where about 200 persons are suffering from diarrhœa and vomiting, and 13 have died. The medical authorities regard the outbreak as suspiciously resembling cholera, but the latest accounts are less alarming.

At an inquest held on Friday at Dover on the body of a man, it was shown that death had resulted from hydrophobia of a tetanic character, consequent on the bite of a rat.

At the Aberdeen Police-court, on Friday, the Rev. James Littman, a Jewish Rabbi, and another were charged with cruelty to a bullock by their method of slaughtering it according to the Mosaic law. Evidence was given by a butcher and a veterinary surgeon to the effect that the method adopted by that accused was not a humane one, but directly contrary evidence was adduced for the defence. On Monday the magistrate held the charge to be "not proven."

Mrs. Thompson, who sustained terrible injuries at the time when her husband was murdered in their house, Kirkstall-road, Leeds, on Thursday morning, died in the infirmary on Saturday. The son of the deceased couple, who is suspected of the crime, has not yet been arrested.

Eight men who were engaged in sinking a pit shaft at St. Helen's Lancashire, were severely injured on Saturday morning by an explosion of gas which had accumulated at the bottom of the shaft.

On Saturday morning the Belgian steamer Marie Henriette ran into and sank the Danish schooner Elinor. The captain, three seamen, and a boy were drowned.

The new Australian-Canadian liner Miowera, concerning the non-arrival of which at Vancouver anxiety has been felt for some days, went aground at the entrance to Honolulu harbour on the 2nd inst., and could not be got off. Her passengers and mails have been forwarded to San Francisco.

A labour demonstratien was held on Sunday in Hyde Park in aid of the fund for the relief of the colliers on strike. Speeches were delivered by several orators, among them Mr. John Burns, M.P., Mr. T. P. O'Connor M.P., and Dr. Clifford. The proceedings were quite peaceable throughout.

On Saturday the Welsh Land Commission held its closing sitting for Anglesey. The principal witness was Lord Penrhyn, who denied that there existed in Wales any combination of landowners for the purpose of accepting or rejecting tenants of a particular class, and asserted that the so-called Welsh land question had not originated in any real sense of grievance, but had been fomented by sensational writing in the vernacular Press by agitators unconnected with the land.

Obituary of the Week.

Maj.-Gen H. S. Bivar, Ben. (Ret.); Maj. Colin Campbell, Mad. (Ret.); Marshal MacMahon; M. Gounod; [illegible]t.-Col. J. F. Murray; Lieut.-Col. H. S. Bowman, [illegible] Waterson; Mr. Stewart; Mr. G. W. Townley, [illegible] Mr. C. W. Birch, A.R.A.; Mr. W. F. Splatt; Princ[illegible]psilanti; Lady Hongwood.

Mr. E. Stafford Howard, has been appointed a Commissioner of Woods and Forests in the place of the late Mr. George Culley, C.B.

THE WAR WITH THE MATABELE.

The two columns of the British South Africa Company's forces advancing against the Matabele from Forts Victoria and Charter respectively, effected their juaction the week before the mail left; but the Limpopo is reported to have risen, and if the rains continue they will turn the country into a quagmire over which carts and gun-carriages would be unable to travel. The telegraph lines are interrupted beyond Tulu. Lord Ripon and Mr. Campbell-Bennerman have given Sir H. Loch leave to recruit for the Bechuanaland Border Police from the regular garrison at Cape Town and from Natal. The recruits, it is stated, represent fifty Cape Mounted Rifles with officers, fifty men from the Dragoon Guards quartered at Natal with three officers, and fifty men with officers from each of the infantry regiments (the Black Watch and the West Riding Regiment) at the Cape. These are all to go to Macloutsie to reinforce that garrison, on the departure of the men from there for Sati. They will not necessarily be ordered to the front, but are intended for the present to form a reserve or base, from which the Tuli, as also the Macloutsie and Khama's men, will act. It is notified in the meantime that the company does not require the services of volunteers from England. It was stated at the War Office on Oct. 17 that it was not for the present proposed to strengthen the British Imperial forces in South Africa and Natal. The number of Imperial troops at the Cape and in Natal is about 3000. The troops in Natal under Col. Tucker, C. B., are the 3rd Dragoon Guards, a mountain battery, and the 2nd Battalion of the York and Lancaster Regiment while at the Cape, where Lieut. Gen. Cameron commands, there are the 2nd Battalion of the West Riding Regiment and half the 1st Black Watch, the only other Imperial troops at the Cape being garrison artillerymen and fortress engineers. The following is a list of Imperial officers in the Bechuanaland Border Police:—

Capt. H. J. Goold-Adams, Royal Scots (Commandant); Capt. R. Grey, 6th Dragoons; Capt. Hon. C. J. Coventry, 3rd Bat. Worcestershire Regt; Capt. A. P. W. Williams, Hampshire and Isle of Wight Artillery; Capt. C. L. D. Munro, 3rd Bat. Seaforth Highlanders; Capt. S. D. Browne, R. A.; Lieut. H. W. A. F. Crichton-Browne, 3rd Bat. King's Own Scottish Borderers; Lieut. Hon. D H Marsham, 4th Bat. Bedfordshire Regt Lieut M R Portal, 3rd Bat Hampshire Regt.

The following officers are in the service of the British South Africa Company:—

Capt. P. W. Forbes, 4th Dragoons; Capt. C. F. Lendy, R.A.; Capt Sir J. C. Willoughby, R.H.G; Capt Hon. C. J. White, Royal Fusiliers; Capt. C. T. Breton, 6th Dragoons.

In official circles it is pointed out that the conflict with the Matabele has not yet assumed an Imperial aspect. The conduct of the operations is entirely in the hands of the company's officers.

Sir H. B. Loch, telegraphing on the evening of Oct. 18, says:—"Following is substance of news from Col. Goold-Adams: Oct. 14, six miles from Tati. Khama has joined with 1760men, 100 mounted, 980 armed with Martinis; fine weather, everything in their favour. Plan of operations agreed upon with Khama. Endeavouring to establish heliograph stations with Macloutsie. The column by to-day will probably be on a high veldt north Monarch Reef." The Company think that with the co-operation of Khama, and the Bechuanaland Border Police, their columns are more than a match for Lobengula." Telegraphic communication with Mashonaland has been re-established. Mr. Selous has now joined the British colum. Sir H. Loch leaves for Vryburg on Oct. 21.

Views on Lobengula.

In the *Times* of Oct. 17 Sir James Crichton Browne's son, who has shared Lobengula's hospitality, adduces grounds for seriously doubting the correctness of Mr. Rider Haggard's narrative of the murder by Royal orders of the Patterson party. On the other hand, a South African pioneer sends to the *Daily Graphic* of Oct. 17 some additional particulars concerning Lobengula, which would seem to fully corroborate the statements as to Lo Ben's cruelty made by Mr. Rider Haggard.

Mr. Rhodes on the Situation.

The Hon. Cecil Rhodes, speaking at a public meeting at Salisbury (Mashonaland), said the Mashonalanders, whilst they recognised the hindrances and hardships through which the residents had passed, still felt the Chartered Company had done its best in the enormous enterprise of developing a new country. The idea was good; but success was impossible without support. Those who undertook the work practically cast themselves into the wilderness two years ago. The English colonists could not assent to the savages rushing in amongst them in cutting their servants to pieces. It was easy thousands of miles away to make light of such things, but no man worthy of the name could ignore it. The people of Victoria had taken the right view of the matter. Lobengula, doubtless, was dissatisfied. He and his people were a sporting nation, but hunted different game to Europeans. The King wanted to continue his hunting, and wanted his wretched captives delivered to him, but the company had refused, and appealed to the people of Mashonaland to assist in maintaining the rights and fulfilling the duties of civilisation. He thought the Matabele difficulty would be settled. They (the company) had 1400 men in the field and over 1000 mounted. The raising of such a force was due to the patriotism of the Mashonalanders. A wretched creature, described as vice-president of the Labour Union of Johannesburg, had called for volunteers to assist the savages; but he was glad to think that this creature was neither Afrikander nor English. What kinship could exist between an honest labour union and Lobengula he could not understand. He (Mr. Rhodes) might have political differences with President Kruger, but he felt sure they agreed on one thing—namely, the elimination of ruthless barbarism from South Africa. The speech was greeted with prolonged and enthusiastic cheers.

Twenty Thousand Men Ready to Take the Field.

Among the passengers who left for South Africa, on Oct. 14, on board the Union steamer Tartar was Lieut. Gresham Williams, late of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, and one of the pioneer force which marched into Mashonaland under the command of Colonel Pennyfather. Speaking to a reporter, Mr. Williams said:—

The large impi having returned to Buluwayo from across the Zambesi, Lobengula has now some 20,000 fighting men ready to take the field. The Matabele king has doubtless been waiting for the return of this impi, and I do not suppose he willl now delay assuming the offensive. The presence of an impi on the Macloutsie River seems to show that the Matabele will advance from various points. Should they, however, advance in one body, the British would have to retreat in the direction of one of the forts, all of which are situated in open country, and to attack the enemy from behind the stockades. The Matabele are mostly armed with rifles, but as they do not understand the sighting of the weapons they are practically useless at anything beyond 100 yards. At close quarters, with the assegai, stabbing-spear, and battle-axe, their aim in fatal. Their mode of attack in the open is similar to that of the Zulus. Having thrown their two or three assegais they advance with a yell, and use their stabbing-spears and axes with deadly effect.

Col. Sir F. Carrington's Opinion.

Col. Sir Frederick Carrington, of "Carrington's Horse," in an interview, said: "I cannot believe in the idea of attacking a nation like the Matabele without having some reserves or supports at hand either to remedy what might be a disaster or to follow up what I hope may be a victory. The time has arrived when no white men, and much less the Chartered Company can put up any longer with the over bearing insolence and defiance of the Matable. Let the Government strike quick and hard, and not have a long, dragging war, thus incurring the risk of other natives taking up arms. Experientia docet.

Mr. Stanley Interviewed.

Mr. H. M. Stanley is represented to have stated in an interview:—

Lobengula is a man of sense, and is fully aware of the strength of the Power against which he is pitted. But he may not resist the counsel of his younger men—the "larrikins" of his tribe—fierce, hasty, and eager to evince their prowess in the field. Consequently, the South Africa Company finds itself forced, if it would have peace within its domains, to inflict a sharp lesson on the tribe. There will be no necessity for annihilation, but a decisive defeat there must be, and I do not believe that men like Rhodes, Jameson, Selous, and others, who have, so to speak, been brushing against those inland tribes for the greater portion of their lives, would have undertaken an expedition like the present without being sure of their ground. Lobengula will be severely punished, in my opinion, and if the punishment has been effective the remnants of his tribe will flee across the Zambesi. The fight may be protracted and fierce, but it can have but one ending. There is a stone set rolling on the African continent which no black power may stay or turn.

Mr. Colquhoun's Opinions.

Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, who was the first administrator of Mashonaland, has been interviewed in regard to the troubles in Matabeleland. Questioned as to the likelihood of a prolonged campaign, Mr. Colquhoun replied:—

The Matabele are unlikely to face the British South South Africa Company's forces in the open, if they can by any possibility avoid doing so. Whore they will be most effective will be in bush fighting, and in maintaining a harassing attack upon the company's forces, especially if the latter should enter into less open or broken country. Should the Matabele risk an engagement in open country they will court defeat. Lobengula is a man of immense capacity for admistration very intelligent, and singularly astute. He is perfectly aware of the power of the white man. He has always tried to lead his people by wise counsels. The old wariors of his nation know what hostilities with tha white man mean. But the young warriors, who are the war party, have had no opportunity of showing their prowess, and it is they who desire to attack the white man.

Statement by Lord Chelmsford.

Lord Chelmsford, who commanded the British forces during the Zulu war, in an interview on Oct. 17, said:—

As to the power of the Matabele as fighting men, we had no adequate information in this country. He would not assume that they had the qualities of the Zulus, for though the men under Lebengula were related to the Zulus, and to a large extent had migrated from Zululand, there had probably been much intermarrying with the Mashonas, and this might make a considerable difference in the military prowews of the forces, especially bearing in mind that it was the younger generation, "the young bloods," as they were called, on whom so much would depend. A point also to be considered in estimating the strength of the Matabele was the manner in whinh they were armed Some people in this country assumed that because the Matabele possessed rifles to a considerable extent they were, therefore, the more formidable. He was inclined to think that with there present very imperfect training in the use of rifles, the Matabele would be less formidable with the rifle than with the assegai. The probability was that the possession of firearms would only deceive the Matabele as to their own powers, and give them a false confidence, of which it would be easy for civilised troops to take deadly advantage. Civilised forces, if they attempted to move about in such a country during the rainy period, would be at an enormous disadvantage as compared with the savages. He unherstood, however, that Mashonaland was well wooded. This being so, the present attacking forces would have an advantage which was not possessed in the Zulu war, especially in bad weather.

Our Bagamwato Allies.

Mr. Anderson Boyeden, who (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) is intimatly acquainted with Bechuanaland and its resources, estimates that Khama, the paramount chief of the Bagamwato, and a faithful ally of the British, could raise a force of 8000 or 10,000 men, mostly armed with guns. Two or three thousand, he thinks would be found to be good shots and to be armed with Martini, Snider, or Westly Richards rifles; while as to their value in warfare he insists that they are by far the bravest most intelligent, and most united on the Bechuanas, and have before now successfully repelled the Matabele in pitched battles. Khama has also about 400 mounted men, all good rough-riders and well acquainted with the country. There is no doubt that these men would be invaluable as mounted scouts in ascertaining the position of the enemy; and it is more than probable that some or all of them are among those whom Khama is taking with him to Tati to join the Bechuanaland, police and the garrison of Fort Tuli.

Habits and Customs of the Matabele.

Interesting details of the mode of life in Matabeleland were given by a correspondent in the *Times* of Oct. 14. He says that amongst Matabele habits of theft and bagging are universal. They look upon the white man solely as a convenient repository of desirable articles which can be begged or stolen from him without scruple or loss of self-respect. Their conversation in his tent consists mainly of entreaties that he will do himself the honour of conferring upon them guns, or jam, or his hat, or his boots, or anything that is his. If he neglects to watch them, shortly after their departure something or other will surely be missing; it may be spoons, or a few knives, or a small axe, or a jar of preserves, or some other little keepsake of the kind. In the whole Matabele nation there is said to be "only one man who does not beg of the white man, and that one is the king. But then there is little that he can want; he has such numbers of cattle that many of them die yearly of old age; his people keep him well supplied with corn and beer; the subject tribes who own his rule send him tribute in ivory, skins, and articles of native manufacture; every white man who enters the country brings him presents of guns, blankets, powder, champagne &c.; while from the concessionaires to whom he has granted mining rights he receives a good round sum in English sovereigns, paid to him at each new moon." The terror of witchcraft, which often prompts the massacre of a whole family, prevails generally. The Kaffir comment upon the electric railway at Kimberley was that "the white men had inspanned the Devil." But, curiously, while they fear the spells of their own people, they do not apparently entertain any fear that the white man will bewitch them.

Combined Attack upon the Impis.—Defeat of the Enemy.

Cape Town, Oct. 20.—The officials of the Chartered Company at Fort Victoria reported yesterday evening that their forces had had sharp engagements with the Matabele impis.

The Victoria column engaged and defeated the enemy on Oct. 16, at Indiamas Mountain.

At the same time the Salisbury column engaged and defeated the enemy near the same place.

Finally the two columns united, and are now advancing upon Buluwayo. Dr. Jameson rode between the two columns, and ensured their co-operation.

The report adds that with ordinary good fortune the combined columns will be able to cope with any number of Matabeles. The Fort Charter column took an active part in the engagement.

Captain Campbell was shot in the leg, and the injured limb had to be amputated. He is progressing favourably.

No other casualties are reported in the Chartered Company's force.

The number of Matabeles killed by the Victoria column is estimated at 100.

No details have yet been received respecting the number of the enemy killed by the Fort Charter column, the transmission of news having been interrupted owing to the defective state of the telegraph wires.

INDO-ARYAN REASERCH.

The *Times*, in its article on "Indian Affairs," says:—

An elaborate scheme has been started, under the impulse of Prof. Buhler, to bring together the results of Indian scholarship as they stand during the last ten years of the nineteenth century. Prof. Buhler and his friends aim at compiling "An Encyclopædia of Indo-Aryan Research," in which each of the great branches of the subject will be treated on a systematic plan, and by a leading authority in that particular department of Indian learning. Their plan is to divide the work into six main sections of (1) the History of Indo-Aryan Research, and (2) the Languages, (3) Literature, (4) History, (5) Religions, and (6) Secular Sciences and Arts of India. Each section is subdivided into numerous heads, and the degree of elaboration may be realised by the arrangements contemplated for the historical section alone. It is hoped that the sources of Indian history, including the ancient texts, inscriptions, and coins, may be dealt with by Professors Buhler and Rapson; the geography of India by a competent scholar; the ethnography of India by Mr. Baines whose admirable Census Report for 1891 we noticed recently; the forms of ancient government and the constitution of the clans, castes, towns, and villages by Prof. Buhler; the land tenures, agriculture, trades, banking, and handicrafts by Sir Raymond West; the law and custom of India, comprising the legal literature civil and criminal law, usage (achara), and penance by Dr. Jolly; and the political history of India from the earliest times to the Muhammadan conquest, with a much-needed chapter on chronology by Prof. Buhler. Even more minutely articulated is the section dealing with the religions of India. Twelve sub-sections are in it arranged under the four major headings of "The Orthodox Systems," "The Poth of knowledge or Jananamarga," "The Path of Devotion or Bhaktimarga," and "The Heterodox Systems," with distinguished scholars allotted to each. If this magnificent scheme can be carried out it will mark the commencement of a new era in the history of Indian research. Much remains to be done before its details can be definitely settled. But we trust that it will receive the cordial support of scholars in many lands, and that the liberality of the British Indian Government, if appealed to, will secure that from beginning to end it is conducted in the English tongue.

At Bremen, on October 18, the German Emperor unveiled a statue of his grandfather, the Emperor William I. His Majesty was enthusiastically received by the inhabitants.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE RUSSIAN VISIT TO FRANCE.

The Russian Squadron, under the command of Admiral Avellan, arrived at Toulon on the morning of Oct. 13, when an extraordinary scene of enthusiasm took place. The usual population of Toulon (60,000) had swollen to fully 400,000. The streets had been crowded throughout the night, thousands being unable to find a lodging. The harbour from early morning was full of craft of every description laden with sightseers, and on the quays and shore every available space was occupied. On entering the roadstead the Russian Squadron was met by a boat conveying M. de Giers and several French officers, who went on board the flagship and welcomed Admiral Avellan. The Squadron then entered the harbour, and salutes were exchanged, the scene being most impressive. On coming ashore, at one o'clock, the visitors were received with vociferous cheers. Admiral Rieunier, the French Minister of Marine, was received on board the Imperator Nicolas by the Russian Admiral, who afterwards exchanged visits with the commanders. Speeches of great cordiality were delivered at the Maritime Prefecture, where Admiral Rieunier's visit was returned. Admiral Rieunier then addressed the Russian Admiral as follows:—

I am deeply sensible of the honour of receiving you on behalf of the Government at the moment of your setting foot on French soil. We bear in our hearts the enduring memory of 1891. Cronstadt and Toulon will henceforth be dates testifying to the sympathy existing between the Russian and French nations. Hence it is as sincere friends that you will be everywhere received. In the name of the President of the Republic, of the Government, and of the whole country, I bid you welcome—you, my dear Admiral, and you also, gentlemen, who here represent a great and noble people.

Admiral Avellan, in reply, said: "I cannot express all I feel, but I know that the officers and men of my squadron and the whole Russian people will be grateful for your welcome." Before leaving the Prefecture, Admiral Avellan again expressed his thanks for the welcome accorded to the squadron, and added, "I will not leave you without uttering these words, which are in the heart of every Russian, Vive la France!'" The Minister of Marine afterwards returned the visit. At the Town Hall, in the afternoon, the Russian Admiral and his officers were received by the Mayor. The Prefect, in addressing the Admiral, said:—

The representatives of all the French Departments present here desire to express to you the sympathy felt by France towards Russia. With the Municipality of Toulon, they wish to show that the hearts of all Frenchmen beat in unison, animated by one sole feeling. The enthusiastic acclamations of all France will demonstrate how deeply rooted is the friendship of the French for the Russians. Toulon is proud to have been chosen for a visit which cements the friendship of two great nations.

Admiral Avellan, in reply, said: "I thank you for your cordial reception in the name of every Russian heart." The Russian commander then received various deputations, all of which presented addresses. Finally, he returned on board the Imperator Nicolas, amid cries of "Vive la Russie!" and "Vive le Czar!" and a continuance of the enthusiasm which had characterised the day's proceedings. A grand banquet was given in the evening by Admiral Rieunier who proposed the toasts of the Czar and the Russian navy. In reply to the latter Admiral Avellan, who proposed the health of President Carnot, said: "When I entered the harbour of Toulon and beheld the French squadron I understood how great is the naval strength of France. I feel especially proud that I have been chosen by the Emperor to return the visit paid to Cronstadt by Admiral Gervais and the squadron under his command. I am happy to call myself a friend of France, and I drink to the French navy and army, and to France as a whole." After the dinner Admiral Avellan and the other Russian officers were present at a ballet performed on an open air stage in the Place de la Liberte by the corps de ballet of the Paris Opera. The Russian officers returned to their vessels at midnight.

On Saturday morning (October 14) Admiral Avellan received numerous deputations from Marseilles, Perpignan, Ajaccio, and other towns, on board his flagship, and in the afternoon the Russian officers landed and attended the fete of the Gymnastic Societies, and were afterwards entertained by the French Admiral on board the Formidable. They afterwards attended a ball, which lasted till six o'clock on Sunday morning, and a few hours later they attended a luncheon given by the Municipality of Toulon. Admiral Avellan, in proposing the health of President Carnot, said the splendour of the receiption given to the squadron bore witness to the greatness of the French nation, the magnificence of its hospitalities, and the reciprocal sympathies of the two nations. In the afternoon the Russian visitors attended a Battle of Flowers.

Admiral Avellan and the other Russian naval officers left Toulon at five o'clock on Monday evening, by special train for Paris, where they arrived between nine and ten on Tuesday morning, and had an ovation both on their arrival and in their progress to the Military Club in the place de l'Opera, where an immense throng had congregated. After attending service in the Russian Church they were entertained at the Military Club. They were then escorted to the Elysee where they were received by President Carnot, who, in welcoming them, said:—

You have already received, gentlemen, at Toulon, the expression of the goodwill of the French Government, as also of the people of the districts through which you have passed and of the whole nation. You will everywhere meet with the same sincere and cordial welcome. The ties of friendship uniting France and Russia, which were drawn closer by the touching demonstrations of which our fleet was the object at Cronstadt, are growing stronger every day. May the loyal interchange of our feelings of friendship be an inspiration to all who have at heart the benefits of peace, confidence, and security.

In reply, Admiral Avellan said he brought the respectful homage of the Russian Squadron and the entire Russian Navy. Later they visited the various State departments, and in the evening dined with M. Carnot. The public buildings in Paris were illuminated at night, the capital being crowded from all parts of the country.

Admiral Avellan and the other Russian officers in Paris, on Wednesday morning, paid visits to some of the French Ministers, and were afterwards entertained at luncheon at the Embassy, only Frenchmen and Russians being present.

The following are translations of the telegrams which have been exchanged between M. Carnot and the Czar at Fredensborg:—

To his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, Fredensborg Castle.

While the fine squadron sent by your Majesty has just anchored in the roads of Toulon, where the brave Russian sailors are hearing the first acclamations held in store for them by the French people, it is my heart's desire to thank your Majesty and to tell you the sincere joy I feel in presence of this new evidence of the deep sympathies which unite Russia and France.—Carnot.

To the President of the Republic, Paris.

In reply to your amiable telegram, I wish to express to you how much pleasure I feel that our Squadron has been able to return the visit which the brave French sailors paid to Cronstadt.—Alexanler.

The Emperor of Russia having gone on board the French cruisers in the sound on the day Admiral Avellan landed at Toulon, and having allowed the commander of the Isly to fly the Imperial flag during the time of his visit on board, the President of the Republic sent the Czar a further telegram as follows:—

In honouring with your visit the French sailors off Copenhagen, your Majesty yesterday gave my country a fresh mark of sympathy with which the whole of France will be deeply touched. I am its spokesman in addressing to you my hearty thanks.—Carnot.

All the Russian officers have received the Legion of Honour, or have been promoted a step higher in the order, Admiral Avellan, who was commander, is made a Grand Officer.

The newspapers of Paris and St. Petersburg publish articles dwelling on the event with much fervour, as a proof of the friendship which now unites France and Russia, but insisting on its purely pacific character. The tone of the German Press comments is neither unfriendly not churlish, and those in authority refrain from any expression which might betray a sense of distrust or annoyance.

One hears a good deal of the Trans-Caspian Province over which General Kuropatkin rules, but one does not release how small is the population of the vast steppes traversed by the railway from Krasnovodsk to the Oxus at Chharjui. A recent return shows that to be less than 300,000, of whom some 7,000 are Russians, including the military garrisons. The Province, however, boasts of two million sheep and goats, 134,000 camels, 88,000 horses, 36 horned-cattle, and 13,000 mules. There is thus within its boundaries a vast amount of transport which could be drawn upon in case of a great campaign in Central Asia, or shall we say, in Afghanistan. In connection with this subject it may be noted that Krasnovodsk is to be the station in the Caspian for the railway. Four million roubles have been asigned for the necessary extension from Mulla Kari, and another two millions for extra sidings and approaches. Uzan Arda will be abandoned as soon as the new works are completed

FRENCH COURTESIES TO THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphed on Oct. 15:—Apart from the interest attaching to the marriage yesterday of Lord Terence Blackwood to Miss Flora Davis in the family of Lord Dufferin, there was the wide one aroused by the speech of M. Beurdeley, the Mayor, who officiated. It was most gratifying to the British Ambassador, and should be to every Englishman. M. Beurdeley said it was usual to address congratulations to bridal parties. On this particular occasion he had to speak to the highest representatives of two great nations. He was most desirous to express the sympathy and gratitude which France owed them. It should be well borne in mind that France was never guilty of ingratitude, and no matter who her new friends might be she would remember her old debts. The enthusiasm of the hour must not wipe out the remembrance of past services. France did not forget that she owed her political education to the English and Americans. It was in their school that she learned to love and practise liberty. If she was now mistress of her destiny it was greatly due to their example. She remembered that England was always a place of refuge for political exiles. The Government of the Republic could not forget that for forty-two years the British Government assured an inviolable hospitality to the best French citizens.

THE BRITISH SQUADRON AT TARANTO.

There was a striking display of enthusiasm at a picturesque spectacle at Taranto, on Oct. 16, when shortly before noon the British Mediterranean Squadron arrived, escorted by the Italian ironclad Italia. As the ships arrived off the island they began firing salutes, to which the forts replied, and then salutes were exchanged between Sir Michael Cumime Seymour and Rear-Admiral Turi. The squadron then formed into line in order to pass through the canal connecting the Gulf of Taranto with the Mare Piccolo, or Little Sea, which, protected by two small islands, constitutes the natural harbour of Taranto. The banks of the canal were thronged with spectators, who cheered most lustily as the stately ships passed through the narrow channel. Sir Michael and other officers landed in the evening and went to the Principessa Isabella Club to attend a reception given in their honour. The British admiral and the commanders of the ships of his squadron on Oct. 17 returned the visit of the Italian admirals at Taranto. Sir M. Culme-Seymour also received the Mayor of Taranto, the Sub-Prefect, and representatives of the Press. In the evening the British admiral and his officers were entertained at a grand banquet on board the Italian flagship. Admiral Corsi proposed Sir Michael Culme Seymour's health in the following words:—"I am happy to be the first to welcome the British squadron to Italy in the name of the Minister of Marine. And I beg you to accept the greeting which the Italian navy sends trough me to the British navy and to you its Admiral. The reception we accord to you is cordial and frank, as has always been the caso between our navies. You, Sir Michael, have as your family motto 'Foy pour devoir.' This motto expresses the sentiment with which our sailors are always inspired in order to make the flag which our countries entrust to us respected in every sea. You Englishmen and we Italians are accustomed to give expressions to this sentiment of duty in our old national cries 'God save her Gracious Majesty,' 'Viva il Re.'" The band then struck up the British National Anthem, which was followed by the Itaiian Royal Hymn. In reply, Sir Michael Seymour said:—On behalf of the British navy, the British squadron at present here, and on my own behalf, I thank you, Admiral Corsi, very cordially for the warm terms in which you have proposed your toast, and you, gentlemen, for the interest with which you listened to Admiral Corsi's friendly remarks. I also desire to express our sincere thanks for the cordial reception you have accorded us. The sight witnessed by us as the Bsitish squadron passed through the Channel at the entrance to the harbour amid the enthusiastic cheers of the multitude, assembled on every accessible point of the shore, will not be easily forgotten by us. That proves the strong friendship existing between tho two nations. I thank you, admiral, for your kind allusion to my motto, and I agree with you that it expresses the sentiment which ought to inspire all our seamen. I even go further, and affirm that this feeling really does inspire us, and that it is experienced by nobody more than by the officers and men of the Italian navy. If affords us great pleasure to visit Taranto and to have the opportunity of making the acoqaintance of our brothers of the Italian navy. Again thanking you, I drink to the health of the Italian navy, "Long live the King," "God save the Queon."

On Oct, 18 Admiral Sir Michael Seymour and some of the officers of the British squadron at Taranto took part in a wild boar and fox hunt a Policoro, on the estate of Baron Berlingieri. The town of Taranto has been brilliantly illuminated every night.

GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND SIAM.

Paris telegrams state that a Diplomatic Commission has been appointed to settle the question of the creation of a buffer State between British Burmah and the French possessions in Siam, and that a preliminary meeting was held on October 16 at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in paris.

Lord Dudley having sent Lord Rosebery a privat letter from an officer on H.M.S. Pallas stating that the British vessels were ordered by the French Admiral to withdraw outside the blockade lines, and that they obeyed, has received a reply, in which Lord Rosebery states that he is waiting for information. The London *Globe* of October 16 published the following statement:—

We have received from a private source information more than confirming the statements of Lord Dudley with regard to the insults offered to our ships at Siam. A French gunboat actually went so far as to fire a shotted gun across the bows of the Pallas. It is, perhaps, needless to say that the Pallas calmly steamed on and took up her anchorage as if nobody was there. Some days later another small French craft steamed close under the Pallas' stern after dark with her ship's company at general quarters, and then sent a junior officer to apologise. The captain of the Pallas would not accept this apology, and reported the incident to the French Admiral, who made the captain of the offending craft go in person on board the Pallas and make the humblest apology. It is to be hoped that when Parliament meets a thorough inquiry will be made into the matter, and that Lord Rosebery will by then have obtained exact information on the subject.

Correspondence has taken place between the Foreign Office and the Blackburn and District Chamber of Commerce in relation to a resolution passed by that Chamber on Sept. 18 to the effect that one-third of Siam had been closed to British trade by reason of French aggression, and expressing a hope that the Government would resolutely resist any further encroachment on our markets on the part of the French in the far East; also, that in making arrangements for the neutral zone between the Shan States and Tonquin the Government would take such action as would definitely secure within the British sphere of influence the railway routes from the Burmese frontier to the Chinese frontier. Lord Rosebery, in acknowledging the receipt of this resolution on Sept. 27, said in reply that the matter was engaging the careful consideration of the Government, but that he was not aware that "one-third of the market in Siam had been closed to British commerce." In a reply dated Oct. 9 the Secretary of the Chamber wrote:—

"My Chamber desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's letter of the 27th ult. and to point out that the statement of the Chamber, that 'one-third of our markets in Siam have been closed to the trade of this country and of our colonies by French aggression,' appears to be borne out by the 'map of the Kingdom of Siam and its Dependencies,' constructed from the Siamese Government surveys and published by the Royal Geographical Society in its 'Proceedings' to illustrate the paper read before it on November 14, 1887, by Mr. J. M'Carthy, the Superintendent of Siamese surveys. This map shows that at least one-third of the Siamese dominions lay to the east of the left bank of the Mekong River. According to Article I of the Franco-Siamese treaty, signed on Oct. 3, 1893:—'The Siamese Government renounces all pretensions to the whole of the territories on the bank of the Mekong and to the islands in the river.' This being the case, if France is permitted to annex the whole of these vacated territories our Siamese market will have been restricted by at least one-third of its previous extent. My Chamber will be glad to learn that the concluding paragraph of your lordship's letter infers that her Majesty's Government has arranged, or is arranging, with France for the portion of the northern half of these vacated territories that lies in the basin of the Mekong, to be formed into an independent buffer to separate the French territories in Tonquin from the British Shan States, and that such portion will be kept free from prohibition tariffs for the entrance of British goods."

POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

LORD SALISBURY IN LANCASHIRE.

Lord and Lady Salisbury visited Preston on Oct.17, and in the afternoon the noble Marquis opened a new building erected for the Working Men's Conservative Club. In his speech he traced the change of political opinion in Preston since it was represented by Orator Hunt. In regard to the question of the day, Home Rule for Ireland, if they could really get the people to vote upon nothing else but the question of Home Rule for Ireland, he had no doubt there would be a much more powerful pronouncement against the disintegration of Empire than even they now had in Great Britain. That, however, could not be obtained until the people were aroused to the intense importance of this question. All other questions must for the moment be put in the background. In the evening Lord Salisbury addressed an immense Unionist meeting in the Preston Public Hall. He regretted that no time had afforded to Parliament for discussion on the great industrial conflict which was now proceeding. He did not say that Parliament could have found a solution for the difficulty, but discussion could have done no harm, and might have done good. Proceeding to reply to the recent speech of Mr. Gladstone at Edinburgh, he said Mr. Gladstone had spoken of a legislative famine, and ascribed it to the action of the House of Lords. There had rather been a famine of discussion, but if there had been a dearth of legislation it was due to the time of Parliament being absorbed in an impossible task. Criticising Mr. Gladstone's conduct of business in the House of Commons, he charged him with having violated the traditions of the House by his treatment of the Opposition. Lord Salisbury expressed the hope that the measures to be submitted at the coming autumn sittings would be such as the Opposition could accept. He held that denominational education was becoming one of the burning questions of the day, and the only sound principle on which it could be adjusted was that of recognising the inalienable right of the parent to determine the teaching which his child should receive on the holiest and most momentous of subjects. In reference to the attitude of the House of Lords, whatever might be its right to demand a dissolution, however weak that House might be, it was infinitely stronger than Mr. Gladstone so long as it had England at its back. Lord Salisbury concluded with a reference to the Imperial aspects of the Home Rule question:—Of course (said his lordship) you will well understand it is not only that I fear its effect on your finances or its attack on the liberties of the House of Commons. I know well what its Imperial effect will be. I know that you will be weaker in every congress, weaker in every negotiation, weaker on every shore in Europe as soon as you suffer an alien, hostile, independent Republic, for such it will practicaally be, to establish itself at your side. One thing, at least, the long debates of the Session have done—they have proved the futility of the pretended securities offered. Every security brought forward has crumbled so far as we were permitted to debate it. It has been shown that your Viceroy with three faces, your Exchequer Judges with the power of giving powerless decisions and no executive authority to sustain them, your veto of the Crown—all these things are mere verbal securities, having no reality in fact, doing nothing to defend from the action of this alien body either you or those whom you have abandoned and left behind within its border. I do not conceal from you that to me one of the most powerful and cogent reasons against the bill—a reason overpowering all others—is that of intense indignation at the part which it is proposen England should play in respect to the Ulster population whom we had invited within the Irish soil. My blood boils at the thought that we are asked to take on ourselves the great reproach, the incredible baseness, of first inviting these men to go into the dangerous breach and submit to all its dangers and spare us all its troubles, and then when we are hard pressed of throwing them over to the mob of the besiegers in the hope that we may gain consideration thereby from the besiegers. (Cheers.) It is the basest proposal that was ever made by a Christian Government. There is much beyond that. Your own finance is in question, your own Imperial power is in question. You will not be able to maintain the influence and the prestige which have hitherto belonged to you when once this fatal act of abnegation, this fatal surrender of the work of seven centuries, has placed itself on your Statute-book. Surely if you look abroad you must feel that there is some necessity to maintain the power and prestige of England. If you consider what is passing in Asia, if you consider what is now passing in the Mediterranean, surely this is not a moment when England should put off her armour or should appear in the sight of foreign nations weaker than she is now. I will not pursue the dangerous subject. I will only ask you to bear in mind that this is no mere Irish incident, that your industries, now sorely tried and deeply suffering, will depend for their present existence and their future hope of renewed vitality on the strength and persistence of that Empire which your fathers have won—(loud cheers)—and of which the value comes home to every cottage and is a portion of the property of the humblest among us. It is a thing for which we all without distinction or creed or class should join, for we are deeply all interested in it—interested as far as our honour goes, because our honour is inextricably bound up in it—interested so far as our prosperity goes, because if ever the Empire falls, our prosperity must disappear. This has been handed down to you, in all its glory and all its strength, and you are proud of those who are gone before you, decade after decade, through the centuries that have passed. You must bear your part in the long chain, you must carry on the torch in the race where your line is assigned to you; you must hand down the Empire which you have received from your fathers—it is a deep and sacred obligation from which you cannot escape—you must hand it down unbroken to the generations that are yet to come. (Loud cheers.)

Lord Salisbury, speaking at Ormskirk on Oct. 18, referred in terms of high praise to services rendered by Mr. Forwood in connection with the increase of the Navy under the late Government. The command of the sea was essential to our existence. Napoleon had said that if he could occupy Antwerp he would be presenting a pistol at the mouth of the Thames, and in like manner if Home Rule were passed we should find Ireland a hostile coast—a pistol levelled at the Clyde Mersey, and Avon. He characterised the arguments of the Gladstonians as flabby appeals to vague sentiment if they were not profaned, as in the case of the recent address from Liberal Churchmen to Mr. Gladstone by the addition of holy considerations that ought to be kept out of the matter.

THE PARIAHS OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

Rev. T. B. Pandian, a native missionary from Madras, lectured on "The Oppressed Classes of Southern India" at Chiswick on Oct. 13. Mr. Pandian urged that in spite of the abolition of serfdom a vast number of the inhabitants of Southern India are still living in a state of virtual slavery. They are not oppressed by the English people or by English representatives, but by Hindus themselves. There were, he declared, nine millions of these people, detested and oppressed more bitterly by the caste classes than even the aboriginal tribes or gipsies of the plain. The three main difficulties to be met were those connected with Water, Land, and Schools. There were plenty of wells and tanks, dug and maintained at public expense, but the class for whom he pleaded were rigorously excluded be the village officials, largely drawn from the caste classes. As to land, it was almost impossible under present conditions for the Pariah to get any. With respect to schools, although they were legally available for all classes, a Pariah could send his children to them only at the risk of being beaten and driven from the village. The chief responsibility for the existing state of things Mr. Pandian laid at the door of the "wicked subordinate native village officials, the greatest villains, who oppress these poor people." To remedy the crying evils he earnestly asked for the sympathy and help of the British people.

Statistics just issued as to the number of illiterates among the 113,118 recruits who had to enter the German army and navy in 1892-93 show that there were only 680, or 0·60 per cent., among them without any schooling. Nearly the whole of these came from the easternmost parts of Prussia where there is a large admixture of Polish and other Slav population, mainly Roman Catholics. In Hesse-Nassau there were only 7, in Westphalia 6, in Schleswig-Holstein 3, in Hanover only 2 recruits without instruction; in most of the South-German States none. The fact of a number of families being throughout the greater part of the year, engaged in river navigation, so that their children are not easily amenable to the law of compulsory attendance at school, is said to account partly even for the infinitesimal proportion of illiterates which still exists. In 1874-75 the proportion was 3·70 per cent. Now it has sunk to 0·06 per cent. In neighbouring Belgium, on the other hand, there are provinces where the number of illiterates rises to 36 and even 46 per cent. The smallest proportion of illiterates is in the Belgian province of Luxemburg (23 per cent.), where the German element preponderates.

MARRIAGE OF LORD T. BLACKWOOD.

The civil marriage of Lord Terence Blackwood second son of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, to Flora, daughter of Mr John Davis, Senator, of New York, took place on Oct 14, at the Mayoralty of the Rue St. Honore, Paris. M Beurdeley, Mayor of the Eighth Arrondissement, who officiated, delivered a brief address, in which he spoke of England and America as the political educators of France. The Marquis of Dufferin and Mr Eustis, the American Ambassador, thanked the Mayor for his compliments and good wishes. The religious ceremony took place on the afternoon of Oct 16, in the American Church (Holy Trinity). Mr. Frederick Clark, second secretary of the British Embassy, was best man. The bride was accompanied to the church by her father, who gave her away, and was followed to the alter by four bridesmaids—the Ladies Victoria and Hermione Blackwood, sisters of the bridegroom; Miss Kip, and Miss Cemeron. The bride's dress was of white satin, the full skirt adorned with a flounce of old Venetian family lace, above which was a drapery of satin, caught up with sprays of orange blossoms. The bodice was draped with lace, some of which was inserted in the long Louis XIII. sleeves. She wore a wreath of orange blossoms and tulle veil; her only ornament being a necklace of three rows of pearls, her father's gift. Her bouquet was composed of white roses, lilac, and orange blossoms. The bridesmaids' dresses, although all made in the same style, were of different colours. Lady Victoria Blackwood wore pink and white striped silk, trimmed with chiffon and steel buttons, a band of sable round the throat, white satin Louis XV. sash, green velvet toque and muff, a bunch of violets ornamenting the latter. Lady Hermione Blackwood's dress was green and white, with purple velvet toque and muff; Miss Kip's blue and white, with turquoise blue velvet toque and muff; and Miss Cameron's yellow and white, with magenta velvet toque and muff. Lord Terence presented each with a brooch ormed of a ruby heart set between the horns of a diamond crescent, the badge of the Blackwoods. The Rev Dr Morgan, of Holy Trinity, officiated, assisted by the Rev Dr Noyes, of the English church in the Rue d'Aguesseau. The service was choral. The wedding party, after the ceremony, reassembled at the British Embassy, where a reception was held, which was numerously attended The hall and salons of the Embassy had been beautifully decorated with choice palms and ferns and white roses, lilacs, and chrysanthemums. The wedding presents were displayed in one of the drawing-rooms, and included a complete table service of plate, the gift of Lord and Lady Dufferin; a diamond tiara, necklace, and spray, and a pearl necklace, and spray, and a pearl necklace, the present of Mr. John H. Davis; and a star in diamonds, the gift of Mrs. John H. Davis. Among the other presents were a pair of silver candelabra, from the bridegroom's brothers and sisters; a handsome travelling bag, from the personnel of the Embassy; a silver Louis Seize tray, from members of the British Colony; a silver teapot, from Mrs. Rowan Hamilton; two silver dishes, from the Marchioness of Anglesey; a watch, ornamented with pearls, from the Marquise de Talleyrand-Perigord; and a bonbon-box in crystal and gold, from Comte Louis de Turene. The wedding cake was formed in two tiers, and stood on a massive silver stand. The sides of the lower part were decorated with Irish harps, surrounded with festoons of phlox, and with solid feather leaves of sugar alternately. At the top edge was a handsome wreath of shamrock; while at the upper part of the cake were bunches of pear blossom and wheat, the whole being surmounted with an elegant goblet vase and a bouquet composed of convolvulus, geranium, and pear and orange blossoms. Among the guests were Count Munster, the German Ambassadore, who has just returned to Paris; Baron de Mohrenheim, the Russian Ambassador; Mr. Eustis, the United States Ambassador; Baron Beyens the Belgain Minister, and the Chinese Minister; Lord Esher, Sir Julian Goldsmid, Mr. Ribot, late President of the Council; and General Gallifet, as well as several high officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Later in the day Lord and Lady Terence Blackwood left Paris for Dover, as they intend spending the early portion of the honeymoon at Walmer Castle, the official residence of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports (Lord Dufferin). The bride travelled in a costume of peacock blue cloth, trimmed with chinchilla, velvet jacket to match, with large chinchilla collar, and hat of shaded peacock velvet with black feather aigrette.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

An extraordinary general meeting was held, on Oct 18, at the Cannonstreet Hotel, under the presidency of Mr William Paterson In moving the declaration of an interim dividend for the half year ended June 30 last at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. he said the conduct of their business during the past half year had been attended with unusual difficulties. During the whole of the six months they had constantly before them the possibility that the representation of the Government of India, which led to the appointment of the committee presided over by Lord Herschell, might result in theclosing of the Indian mines to the free coinage of silver. Such a measure could not fail to have immediate effects on the exchange between India and this country, but these were not to be compared with the possible effect upon the exchanges and the trade in the Straits Settlements, China, and the Far East generally, where the companys interests were equally great. The most constant watchfulness was necessary in order to prevent loss on their current operations, and the shareholders would be pleased to hear that their efforts were rewarded with success, except in one particular to which he would presently refer. The Indian mints were suddenly closed on June 26. The dislocation of trade which immediately resulted had hindered or delayed the effect upon the exchange which the Government expected, but it was too soon yet to express an opinion as to the ultimate result. The possible repeal of the Sherman Act was the great question which was now being discussed by the United States Senate, and on its repeal, or a compromise, the greatest issues hung. Whether silver would fall still further from the demand being thus curtailed, or the shutting down of the mines check any further down ward movement, it was impossible for them to express an opinon; but no efforts on their part would be spared in order to protect the interests of the company. He had mentioned that in one particular matter they had not been successful in avoiding loss, and it was with reference thereto that he desired to take this opportunity of calling pointed attention to the manner in which the Indian Government had dealt with their silver which was afloat at the time when the Viceroy in Council issued his edict abolishing the free coinage of silver on and after June 26. They then had, in the usual course of their business, shipped to India, week by week, the silver which they required to implement their contracts there for gold bills and Government paper, and they naturally expected that the Government would have allowed all the bullion which was actually shipped to be minted on arrival in the usual way, Bearing in mind the refusal of the Viceroy, some time previously, to undertake that all silver contracted for should be minted in case the law was altered, they were most careful only to buy it for immediate shipment. To their great surprise, the Government refused to mint the builion en route in which they were interested, and consequently penalished them to the extent of £15,000 to £16,000; inother words, they had fined this bank about 2 per cent on its capital for carrying on its usual and legitimale business, and of course there profits had naturally been less ened to that extent. This unlooked for policy had been viewed with greatisfavour by allthose whowere connected with the Eastern trade, and they in conjunction with the other Eastern banks, had remonstrated in the strongest way possible against the treament they had received, but hitherto without avail, The bank had no branches in Australia, and no direct interests there and beyond a falling off to some extent in there desposits in this country, which they quite expected and were prepared for, they had not been suffers by the course of events in those Colonies. Their silver deposits were well maintained and in all respects the bank was sound and in a throughly strong position—Mr.E. Levita seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

IS THE PRINCESS OF WALES TO VISIT INDIA?

"**Woman**" says:—"Considerable regret and solicitude has been elicited in both Royal and aristocratic circles by the announcement that the sojourn of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales in England is to be a very brief one. The Princess's own health has been by no means good for some time, and that of the Princess Maud is not quite so satisfactory as it might be; she is not fully maintaining the character she has hitherto had of the most active and bright of the three Princesses. Under the circumstances they will probably both winter abroad. It is said that Egypt will be their home for the early part of the winter, and the new hotel at Luxor, near the Pyramids, their head-quarters. The Princess herself is anxious to see India, and it is considered not at all unlikely that if matters can be arranged the Osborne may be taken through the Suez Canal to Bombay, and probably on to the Colombor Both Princess will, of course, accompany their mothe, and Miss Knollys will go as lady-in-waiting."

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

THE AMERICAN SILVER BILL.

After remaining in continuous session for nearly thirty-nine hours, the United States Senate adjourned shortly before two on the morning of Oct. 13, on the motion of Mr. Voorhees. At twenty minutes to two the Sergeant-at-Arms reported that two Senators were absent from the city, that twelve had been excused by the Senate, that four had answered his summons by statements that they were too ill to attend, that nine who were in the capital gave no reply, and that sixteen were reported as absent from their residences and could not be found. Mr. Voorhees immediately rose and said "Mr. President, I feel I have done my duty in this matter, and without comment I move that the Senate do adjourn." The motion was unanimously carried, and in an instant the Chamber was deserted.

This is regarded as a victory for the Silverites. A Philadelphia telegram of Oct 13 said:—The Senate resumed the silver debate this afternoon. There was only a small attendance. Mr. Stewart continued his speech. No action of any kind is expected. The Silver Party have their relays of speakers ready to consume time.

A later despatch (Oct. 14) adds:—The Senate continues its dreary talk on the silver question but nothing is done. The Democratic leaders are trying to arrange a compromise which can be passed by a party vote. The Republican leaders are not consulted at this stage, but the belief is that something will be arranged based upon a reduced purchase of silver which the Senate will pass. Senator Quay, describing the situation, says:—There seems no doubt that conditional repeal will come within three to ten days, Heretofore it has been a contest between the President and a faction of Democrats and Rpublicans on one side and a combination of cotton and silver States on the other. Henceforth the Bill will pass entirely into the management of the Democratic Party. They are now formulating a Bill to present to their caucus upon which all factions of that party can unite. It will be passed—if it be passed at all—by a party vote. I do not know its terms, but I think it will provide silver coinage and be a Democratic measure.

A Reuter telegram from Washington (Oct 16) says:—In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Hill, speaking in regard to the Sherman Act Repeal Bill, urged the majority to control the business of the Senate, predicting difficulties in reference to the elections, the Repeal Bill, and the Reform Bill, if this were not done. There was less discussion to-day upon the question of an open compromise, although a number of conferences were held in the cloak-rooms, indicating that the subject had not been abandoned. A quiet canvass has been made of those senators who favour repeal in an endeavour to frame a substitute measure to satisfy all parties. In the best informed quarters it is said that a compromise amendment will be laid before the Senate on Wednesday, and that a forced vote will be taken regardless of the attitude of the Administration.

Mr. Vest made a statement repeating that there was absolutely no chance of the measure passing. Mr. Hill asked the Senator for his authority in making such a statement. Mr. Vest, in a reply which was both curt and prompt, declared that if the member for New York did not see the truth, after looking at the Rules of the Senate and the calender days consumed in the debate, he had not the vanity to point out the utter hopelessness of the Bill's passing. Mr. Hill then affirmed that if the Bill had failed to pass, it was because the Senate was tied hand and foot by antiquated rules, permitting the exercise of tyranny by minorities.

The word sent along the line of silver forces to-night was to filibuster, and to require an absolute quorum at all times. The silver men have been conferring together this afternoon. Mr. Voorhees visited Mr. Secretary Carlisle to-day. The latter urged the necessity of keeping their forces in line, adding that by so doing it would be possible to secure the passing of the Bill without amendment; and he also recommended the holding of night sessions. Mr. Voorhees shortly afterwards announced his intention to ask the Senate to sit until ten o'clock to-night, and this appears to justify the statement that the Administration would take another opportunity of declaring that it would oppose any deviation from the course first mapped out and would have all the resources of the House exhausted before accepting any compromise. Mr. Sherman, on being asked his opinion on the prospect of repeal, said that all depended on the Democrats, and that the Republicans were quiescent, waiting until the Democrats reached a conclusion.

While serious efforts to arrange a compromise on the silver question continue to be made among the Democratic Senators, says a Philadelphia telegram of Oct. 17, yet the difference of opinion among them on the subject seems so irreconcilable that the prospects of any arrangements being come to grow dimmer. Meanwhile, a movement urging that Congress should rise until December is gaining support. President Cleveland's position in supporting a compromise is unchanged. The Republican Senators take no part in the negotiation, which is enirely within the Democratic caucus and is based upon a reduction to be made in the amount of silver purchased and coined.

The New York correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed last night (Oct. 19):—After a conference with the Rebublican Senators who are in favour of repealing the Silver Act, Senator Quay proposed as a compromise to repeal the Purchase Clause from Jan. 1, 1895. The Democratic compromise is in a forward condition. Senator Hill is promoting a petition to the Vice-President, who presides over the Senate, to help the closure by refusing to recognise the filibusters aginst an amendment of the rules.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* says:—The Democratic Caucus Committee have agreed upon the main features of a silver compromise and have taken their scheme to the Secretary to the Treasury in order to obtain the views of the Administration about some of the details which have not been finally settled relative to the amount of the monthly purchase of silver and the withdrawal of notes of less value than 10 dols. The main proposal is to purchase 3,500,000 oz. monthly until July 1, 1895, but some of the committee prefer a smaller monthly purchase for a longer time, making an equal amount. A bond issue is provided. but is limited to five-years bonds bearing 3 per cent. interest. The Secretary to the Treasury is considering the plan.

JAPAN AND BIMETALLISM.

Under the signature "J. H. G." the following letter is published in the *Times*:—

Sir,—This is an age of heresies, and the British public, so impatient of controversy where its cherished convictions are assailed, has nevertheless been reluctently compelled to give a hearing to the advocates of bimetallism. Much has been said and much written on the subject in the last few months, and the recent action of the Government in raising the value of the rupee in India has added fuel to the fire. Earnestly as a solution of this burning question is to be desired in the interest of the trade generally there seems to be little hope of such, welcome result, for the two contending parties are not even agreed as to facts. Still the discussion will not have been unfruitful if it serves to show the true proportions of the problem to be solved and the impossibility of arriving at sound generalisations without a due appreciation of the many minor issues involved.

It is one to of these minor issues that I desire to call attention, and in thus trespassing on your space I shall endeavour to make my remarks as brief as possible.

Mr. Skrine, in his letter in your issue of the 20th ult., which has reference more especially to the effect on Ceylon of the recent increase in the value of the rupee in India, alludes at the same time to the stimlus given to Indian productions by the depreciation of silver, or, as some would have it, in the appreciation of gold. What it true in the case of India is true elsewhere, where Asia is in question and silver-using countries. The same economic wave which has brought increased prosperity to Indian producers has benefited alike the Ceylon planter and the cultivators of tea, silk, and cereals, and the mineowners of China and Japan. And the contrary effect produced by the same cause on the importation of comodities from gold-using countries has also naturally followed.

These are facts with which Lombard Street is sufficiently familiar.

But there is another side to the question. We are accustomed in England to regard questions affecting Asiatic countries from one point of view alone—that of our own direct relations with them; and Mr. Skrin's letter, therefore, is opportune in so far it draws attention to the relations of silver-using countries with each other—to the trade of Asia with Asia.

No one can doubt the accuracy of the statement made in the resolution of the local committee of the China Association in Shanghai, which is dated July 22 last, that the result of raising the value of the rupee in India will be to increase the cost of Bombay cotton yarn to the consumer in China. If in China, then also in Japan, and it is this point which I wish to emphasis.

Unlike her sister country China, whose commercial growth, vast as it has been, is, where her own productions are concerned, practically confined to the development of pre-existing industries, Japan has gone a step further. She has establised industries which are competing with those of the Western countries, whose civilisation she has so largely adopted. Chief among these is that of cotton spinning, which has made great strides in the last few years, there being now—I speak from memory—nearly 100 mills working in Japan.

It is true that, so far, these undertakings have not met with the success which was anticipated. Their originators have tried to run before they could walk, and precipitance, insufficient knowledge, defective management, and lack of capital have led in many instances to failure. But with each failure comes experience, and there is no difficulty in the fature of these undertakings which time cannot remove.

Japan is dependent of foreign countries for a large position of her supply of raw cotton, but with these exception she if now situated with respect to India, as India a few years ago was situated in regard to Lancashire. Those few years have sufficed to close the markets of China and Japan to all the coarser grades of yarn produced in Lancashire mills, and the trade in these has been diverted to Bombay. The advantages which enabled the Bombay cotton-spinner to compete successfully with his rival in Manchester were cheaper labour, a closer proximity to consuming centres, and the silver standard of India, Two of these advantages, Japan, in her competition with India, has always had; by the raising of the value of the rupee in India she now secures the third.

In conclusion, I may mention a circumstance which may not be without interest at the present moment, It is this, Japan is generally spoken of as a silver-using country, and she is thus described in the resolution of the Shanghai merchants to which I have alluded. The fact is that, while Japan is nominally monometallic, the gold standard having been formally adopted by her Government when her meet was organised under British superintendence, she is in practice bimetallic. Silver is currency of the nation and is the measure of all prices. Japan, therefore, presents the curious contradiction of a country which in theory adheres to a gold standard, while in practice countenancing bimetallism.

Nimes, Oct. 4.

THE ENGLISH IN EGYPT AND THE ARABIC LANGUAGE.

Mr. Thomas Chaplin, M.D., writes in the *Times* (Oct. 16) apropos of a suggestion of Mr. Du Pre Thornton on this subject:—The English are doubtless very unpopular in Egypt, and one cause of their unpopularity arises out of their ignorance of the Arabic language. Every travelled person knows how difficult it is to form any adequate conception of the opinions, thoughts, and aspirations of a people without a knowledge of their language,. In the East this is still more the case, because Eastern ideas and views of life are so very different from those of the West, and if the English are ever to win the esteem and good will of the Egyptain people the military and civilian officers sent there must devote themselves to the study of the Egyptian language. A most unhappy fallacy prevails among the English, even, if report say true, in high places, that sufficient Arabic may be picked up colloquially. Nothing can be further from the truth. The Arabic picked up colloquially is the Arabic of the street, the village, the kitchen, the barrack-room, very often derived at secondhand from mispronouncing Englishmen, and utterly unfit for conversation with the educated middle and higher classes. How much respect would an Egyptian effendi obtain in London society if he began to talk the English of the East End Cockney or the Dorsetshire farm labourer? What seems to be wanted is that, in addition to the prizes now offered for proficiency in literary Arabic, which fall only to the few who are clever and ambitious and have a gift for languages, every military and civil officer sent out from England should be required to pass within a given time an examination of moderate strictness in grammatical Arabic, both written and colloquial.

EMPIRE OF INDIA CORPORATION LIMITED.

The report of the directors for Oct. 24 states that the meeting is convened in order to comply with the provisions of the Companies Acts, but as the interest which the corporation took in the formation of the Produce Brokers' Company (Limited) is still the subject of litigation between the corporation and the vendors to that company and Mr. G. E. Scaramanga (the late deputy-chairman of the corporation) the directors are advised that it is undesirable to publish any statement to the shareholders relating to it. With regard to the Sapphires and Rubies of Siam (Limited), the directors state that they concluded an arrangement with the company limiting the unpaid liability of the corporation to £8950, and relieving the corporation of its obligations to find £13,435 additional capital. The accounts presented with this report show that the loss incurred by the corporation during the past year was £133,079, of which £126,772 is set down as "loss on sale of shares in Produce Brokers' Company (subject to litigation)."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—October, 20.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr J W Davidson, B
Mr P M Lushington, M
Lt-Col H M Dale, ISC
Capt A W S Wingate, ISC
Capt E E Cooper, ISC
Capt S S Rose, ISC
Capt D C Phillott, ISC
Lieut J P C Hennessy, ISC
Lieut R C Lye, ISC
Srg-Lt-Col J A Laing, M

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr E Du Cane Smith, B, 4 days
Mr W D Clark, B, 3 mos
Mr E P Lynch, B, 6 mos
Mr J A Deverish, B, 10 mos
Mr J W L Tooz, B, 2 mos
Mr V A Brodie, MCS, 9 mos
Mr W B de Winton, M, 6 mos
Mr C F G Lester, Bo, 3 mos
Mr H G Pallis-r, Bo, 6 mos
Mr S K Narimon, MD, Bo, 2 mos
Comdr A W Shepherd, B Ord, 6 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr C Cuthbertson, BCS
Mr F W Badcock, BCS
Mr H F Silcock, BCS
Mr G T Anthony, B
Mr D Aldridge, B
Mr W R Williams, B.
Mr W E T Handcock, B.
Mr H M C Mathews, B
Mr H L Tilley, B
Mr H M O'Kelly, B
Col B Blood, CB, RE
Col A St Turner, ISC
Major E Glennie, RE
Major M C Cooke Collis, ISC
Surg-Major A Duncan, MD, B
Mr W Torrie, RIM

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

November 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Communication with Santa Catharina Brazil suspended.
Communication with Equador interrupted.
Route Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hour ending at 8 p.m., of the 5th November, 1893.
(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.		Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey					
Teheran	5	6	11 a.m.	...	47
Suez	5	2	15 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 5th November, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	15	...	3
" Kurrachee	...	21	...	2
" Madras	...	53	...	1

The Earl of Elgin arrived in London on Friday from Broome Hall, Duermline, in order to visit the India Office in connection with his taking up the appintment of Viceroy. His lordship's departure from this country will not take place at the earliest date before next month. He will shortly visit the Queen, and kiss hands upon his appointment, and it is understood will then be sworn of her Majesty's Privy Council.

The announcement that the Secretary of State has determined to raise two millions sterling by six months Bills in London is, says *Capital* so far, satisfactory as an assurance of some settled policy for the future and of a resolve not to let his Council Bills go beyond the minimum of 1s. 3¼d. At the same time it is but a palliative measure, and it remains to be seen whether it will be effectual. A bolder policy would have been to have paid off, out of the redundant treasury here, some portion of the 4 per cent. loan and to have issued a sterling 3 per cent. loan in London for five or six millions. This and an import duty on silver should have put matters right.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, OCT. 17.

1st Dragoon Guards—Capt H L Pennel to be Adjutant, vice Lieut J A Bell-Symth, who has vacated that appointment.

1st Drogoons—Sec Lieut R A Wombwell to be Lieutenant, vice W L H Roberts, resigned.

6th Dragoons—Capt C T Breton is seconded for special extra-regimental employment.

8th Hussars—Lieut R P J Codrington to be Captain, vice P W J L Gallais, appointed Adjutant. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut I W Burns-Lindow is antedated to July 16, 1893, vice R P J Codrington; Sec Lieut F J C Howard to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

10th Hussars—Sec Lieut R S Chaplin to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

15th Hussars—Sergt Major H W Bell to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt J W Humphrey, transferred to the Cavalry Depot.

17th Lancers—Sec Lieut Sir F Burdett, Bart, from 8th Hussars, to be Sec Lieutenant, is succession to Lieut F P M Maryon-Wilson, deceased.

19th Hussars—The following Sec Lieutenants to be Lieutenants, to complete establishment:—G A Egerton, R F Cox, C V Henderson.

20th Hussars—Capt W C Vaughan is superseded for absence without leave.

Grenadier Guards—Brevet Major the Hon J T St Aubyn, from Super Captain, to be Captain, in succession to Major and Lieuts Col and Col H E Colvilie, C B, employed under Article 55 (b), Royal Warrant, March 28, 1893. The restoration to the establishment of Super Lieut C du P P Powney, which was notified in the Gazette of May 9, 1893, is post dated to April 26, 1893.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Scots (Lothian Regt)—Sec Lieut H S Sutherland to be Lieutenant, vice M H Egan, promoted.

Buffs (East Kent Regt)—Sec Lieut E H Finch Hatton to be Lieutenant, vice L G N Eales, promoted.

Kings Own (Royal Lancashire Regt)—The following officers are seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps:—Lieut R H Raymond; Sec Lieut E P C Keily

Norfolk Regt—Lieut C Ross is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army; Lieut J B Orr, from 3rd Battalion, to be Sec Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut C Ross.

Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry—Lieut H C Johnstone is seconded for service as Adjutant of the Southern Maharatha Railway Riffe Corps.

Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt).—Lieut F B Pearce to be Captain, vice F R P Mac Adam, deceased; Sec Lieut E W M Purvis to be Lieutenant, vice F B Pearce.

Lancashire Fusiliers—Major F W Birch to be Lieut-Colonel, vice W Glencross, placed on half pay; Capt G E C Cure to be Major vice F W Birch; Lieut H G F Sargent is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

South Wales Borderers—Lieut C G Beauchamp to be Captain, vice P T Armitage, deceased. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of the following Sec Lieutenants are antedated to May 13, 1893, to complete establishment:—E C Margesson, Adjutant, H W E Parker; Sec Lieut. F G C M Morgan to be Lieutenant, vice E E Bousfield, seconded.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Capt J F W Charley to be Major, vice C F H Sencer, promoted Lieut Colonel on half-pay; Capt P R E Thompson, from half-pay, to be Captain, vice J F W Charley, with precedence next below Capt W C Woollett.

Gloucestershire Regt—Sec Lieut A A P Waller is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Worcestershire Regt.—Sec Lieut P H Dyke to be Lieutenant, vice R M Sanders, promoted.

East Lancashire Regt.—Major W H B Little to be Lieut-Colonel, vice F Clowes, retired; Sec Lieut A B Battye to be Lieutenant, vice C A E O' Meara, seconded.

Hampshire Regt—Lieut-Col W H Moberly, from the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment) to be Lieut-Colonel, vice A H Fraser, who exchanges.

South Staffordshire Regt.—Capt H Barlow is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt)—Lieut-Col A H Fraser, from the Hampshire Regt, to be Lieut-Colonel, vice W H Moberly, who exchanges; Lieut C S F Ferrers, to be Captain, vice H P Shekleton, seconded. The following Sec Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—F P S Taylor, vice C S F Ferrers; H de L Walters, vice F P S Taylor, seconded for service with the Army Service Corps; A N Lovell, Probationer Indian Staff Corps, vice W L Watson, resigned; E F Oakley, to complete establishment; Qrm and Hon Capt J H Burne retires on retired pay.

Loyal North Lancashare Regt—Lieut H O Codrington is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Northamptonshire Regt—Sec Lieut J H Casserly is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Crops.

Princess Charlotte of Wale's (Royal Burkshire Regt)—Leiut J M'K T Hogg is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Crops.

Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt)—Capt W G B Western to be Major, vice H Cummings, promoted Leiut Colonel on half-pay.

King's Own Yorkhire Light Infadtry)—Sec Lieut W S Swabey, to be Lieut, to complete establishment.

King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Capt J S Talbot to be Major, vice J R Campbell promoted Lieut-Col on half-pay.

Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt)—Major A A Garstin to be Lieut Colonel, vice H D Wade-Dalton retired; Capt E V Bellers to be Major, vice A A Garstin.

King's Royal Rifle Corps—The following Lieutenants to be Captains:—H C Howard, vice F A Browning, deceased; J K Waston, in succession to Major A Davidson, who holds a Staff appointment. The following Sec Lieutenants to be Lieutnants:—G C Shakerley, vice H C Howard; L B Cumberland, Probationer Indian Staff Corps, vice J K Watson; G S, St Aubyn, to complete establishment; Lieut A R Mildmay, from 3rd Batt the Hampshire Regt, to be Sec Lieutenants, vice G C Sharkley; Lieut G A P Renine, from 4th Batt the East Surrey Regt, to be Sec Lieutenant, vice G S St. Aubyn.

Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt)—Sec Lieut C H B Lees to be Lieutenant, vice J F Forbes, appointed Adjutant.

Manchester Regt—Sec Lieut A Menzies to be Lieutenant, vice F W Thomas, seconded.

Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt)—The following Sec Lieutenants are seconded for service with the Indian StaffCrops—E B Harding C C Angeo.

Highland Light Infantry—Sec Lieut T MacG Twynam to be Lieutenant, vice R Marin, seconded.

Gordon Highlanders—The following Lieutenants to be Captains:—F H Neish, vice T G Pirie seconded A P Murry, in succession to Major F Macbean, holds an extra-regimental appointment; Sec Lieut A F Gordon to be Lieutenant, vice F H Naish.

Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Capt R F L Napire to be Major, vice W H Smith. promoted Lieut Colonel on half-pay; Sec Lieut A Chancellor, to be Lieutenant, vice A C F J Stourton, deceased.

Connught Rangers—Lieut G L Hobbs to be Captain in succession to Major A G G Elton, Adjutant, 4th Battolion; Sec Lieut T H Falkiner, to be Lieutenant, vice G L Hobbs.

Prince of Wales Leinster Regt (Royal Canadian)—Super Capt J Willcoks D S O, to be Captain vice H P Northcott, seconded; Capt J Willocks D S O to be Major vice A E C K Raye promoted Lieut Colonel on half-pay; Lieut R T Kirkpatrick to be Captain. vice J Willocks, D S O, the following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenant—W A C Denny, vice R T Kirkpatrick; A T Kirkwood, Probation Indian Staff Corps, vice W A C Denny, seconded for service with the Army Service Corps; W M P Wood, is to complete establishment.

Royal Munster Fusiliers.—The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut W O Harvey is antedated to June, 1893; vice W FitzG Bourne, seconded; Sec Lieut V T Worship to be Lieutenant, vice C E Spearman, promoted.

West India Regt.—Lieut G Oates to be Captain, vice O C Sherwood, seconded for service in the Ordnance Store Department; the following Sec Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—A C Hyde, vice G Oates; A L Murison, vice W E G de Cerjat, deceased. Gent Cadet S E C H Beamish, from the R M College, to be Sec Lieutenant, vice A C Hyde.

Army Service Corps.—The following Lieutenants fare transferred to the permanent list:—E P Ward from the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt); E F Taylor, from the Worcestershire Regt; E Studdert, from the Devonshire Regt; R H H L Kaye, from Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers); J A T Tredgold, from the Leicestershire Regt R H F Staden, from the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; J W H Russell, from 9th Lancers.

Army Medical Staff.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Col R M Bradford retires on retired pay. The following Surgeon-Majors to be Surgeon Lieut Colonels;—T J Galwey, M D W S Pratt, MB, W H Briggs, W B Allin, MB, G T Langridge, B W Fowler, W E Webb, M D, R W Mapleton, M B, W L Gubbins, M B, R G Thomsett, P J McQuaid, M D J Ring, M D. The designations of the substantive departmental rank of the officer's "on the retired list liable to be recalled to service" to be as follows:—Brigade Surgeons ranking as Lieut Cols, to be Surgeon Lieut Colonels; Surgeon Majors, ranking as Majors, to be Surgeon Majors; Surgeons, ranking as Captains, to be Surgeon Captains.

Ordnance Store Dept.—The following temporarily attached officer to be a Deputy Assistant Commissary General of Ordnance, with the temporary ranks of Captain, vice Capt C F Beville, the Gloucestershire Regt retired:—Lieut T W Hale, the Duke of Edinburgh's Whitshire Regt.

Army Pay Dept.—Paymaster and Hon Capt S B Astley retires on retired pay.

Brevet.—Major J Adye, Royal Artillery, to be Lieut Colonel, in recognition of his services during the Nile Expedition, 1884-5; Capt F G Aylmer V C Royal Engineers, to be Major, in recognition of his services during the Hunza Nagar Expedition, 1891-2.

Half Pay.—Major C F N Le Quesne, from the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, to be Lieut Colonel.

Memoranda.—Lieut Col W Campbell, Royal Marine Artillery, to be Colonel, on appointment as A D C to the Queen. The placing on half-pay of Col W G Nicholson, C B as notified in the Gazette of May 30, 1893, is concelled. Major and Brevet Lieut Col A G A Durand, C B Indian Staff Corps, is granted the local rank of Colonel, whilst commanding the Troops employed in the Gilght Political Agency, Lieut Col J R J Jocelyn, from half pay, is continued in his appointment as an Instructor at School of Gunnery Lieut Col C F N Le Quesne, half-yay, retires on retired pay.

Reserve of Officers.—Lieut W R Lysaght, late Captain, 3rd Vol Batt the South Staffordshire Regt, resigns his commission,

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.—Surgeon-Major J Menzies, M D, having resigned his Volunteer appointment, ceases to be an officer; of the Army Medical Reserve of Officers.—

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—G L Atkinson, to Howe (Oct 31).

Commander—E J Foley, to Barracouta (Nov 7).

Lieutenants—R H Anstruther, to Active (Oct 9); T C Smythe, to Calypso (Oct 14); F A Bone, to Magdala (Oct 9); H P Barton, to Neptune (Oct 9); H J O Millar, to Cossack (Oct 31); H A B Schrubb, to Boscawen (Oct 31); W L Bignold, for C G at Whitstable (Oct 19); W J H Auton, for C G at Ballycastle (Oct 19); F E C Ryan, Charles F Henderson (N), and O U Coastes. to the Barracouta (Nov 7); T D L Shepard, to Bellona (N) (Oct 12); A P Davidson, to Active, R P Parker, to Himalaya, R H Gubbins, to Neptune, F. W Shortland, to Duke of Wellington (Oct 13); G W Vivian, to Alexandra (Oct 31); H N Dewhirst (A) R N R, to Vernon, additional (Oct 21); H H D Tothill, to Himalaya, F W Kennedy, to Rupert (Oct 14); H H Bruce and R G Fraser, to Vernon, additional (Oct 21); R R Growse, to Himalaya (Oct 23); W R Leaman, R N R, to Excellent, additional (Oct 28); J I del Hamilton (T), as First Lieutenant, M Culme-Seymour (G), C B Miller, F W R Hewett, C T Borrett, and H N Rolfe (N), to Howe Oct 31); F O C Osborne, tr Mohawk (N) (Oct 17); G S Hockin, to Pique (N) (Oct 23); E R Dowell, to Howe Oct 31).

Sub-Lieutenant—P H Freer, to Excellent, additional (Oct 28); H D R Watson, to Speedwell (Oct 16; G W Williams, to Howe, additional (Oct 31) R N R (a)

Midshipmen—H B Mullеneux, to Anson (Oct 13); E L D Morgan, E K Arbuthhnot, P Pitts, B S G Collard, and F H Hall, to Howe (Oct 31); E Secretan, to Canada (Oct 17).

Naval Cadets—Reginald J N Watson and Francis C Vaughan, to Anson (additional) Oct 13).

Engineer—H T Garwood, to Audacious (Oct 13).

Assistant Engineers—J L Kimber and H M Wall, to Retribution; T F Brown, Centurion (Oct 14); J W. Figgins, to Vulcan (Oct 16), all probationary.

Fleet Surgeon—S F Hamilton, to Howe (Oct 31)

Surgeons.—S W Johnson, to Impregnable, P V Jackson, to Excellent (Oct 13); E E Kershaw, to Howe (Oct 31); F W Collingwood, Ramillies (Oct 17; T J Crowley, to Barham, E H M'Sherry, to Haulbowline Hospital (Oct 18).

Gunners—C E Joy, to Ramillies (Oct 9); W Jeffrey, to Crescent (Oct 9); J Dall, to Ramillies (Oct 17); G Hunter, to President (additional) (Oct 17); W E Penley, to Vesuvius (Oct 17); W H Loveless, to Vola ge (Oct 11); T Owen, to Comet (Oct 11); G W Curle, to Barracouta (Nov. 7).

Chief Boatswain—J Murphy, to President (Oct 11).

Boatswain—H Phillips, to Ramillies K D D (Oct 11).

Carpenters—R D Fishle, to Apollo (Oct 10); E Perry, to Howe (oct 30).

NAVY GAZETTE.

Admiralty, Oct 9 1893—Royal Marine Light Infantry—Lieut E F K Sorsbie has resigned his commission (Oct 6).

Oct 12—In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 1870—Capt A C H Paget has this day been placed on the Retired List, at his own request.

Oct 14—Royal Naval Reserve—Acting Sub-Lieut W A Pickering has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant.

Oct 16—In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 4, 1881—Fleet Surgeon W D Long field has this day been placed on the retired List, with permission to assume the rank of deputy Inspector-General of Hospital and Fleets.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—Major H Y Hext has been placed on the retired List, at his own request.

The two good service pensions of £150 a year each for captains, rendered vacant by the retirement of Capts A E Dupuis and A C H Paget have been conferred upon Capts J W Brackenbury, C B, C M G, and C J Balfour.

Owing to the death of Capt W E Fisher a Geenwich Hospital Pension of £65 a year has become vacant, and has been conferred on Capt W A de V Brownlow, C B.

The post of naval attache to the British embassies in America, which became vacant when Captain Langley returned from the United States and took command of the Arethusa, has now been conferred upon Captain Custance, sometime Assistant Director of Naval Intelligence, and more recently commanding the Phaeton in the Mediterranean.

It is a long time yet before the appointments of commander-in-chief and second in command of the Channel Squadron will become vacant, but rumour is already busy with the names of the successors to Admirals Fairfax and Seymour. Vice-Admiral Fairfax, we are told, will be followed by Vice-Admiral Robert O'B FitzRoy, and Rear-Admiral Seymour by Rear,Admiral Walter Stewart, The vacancy at the Reserves' Office will be filled, it is reported, by Vice-Admiral Tracey, who will be relieved at Malta by Rear. Admiral Dale; and there is a story that either Admiral Erskine or Admiral C F Hotham will go to the Admiralty when Sir A Hoskins retires. Then there is the yarn that Captain Noel is to succeed Rear-Admiral Bridge at the Intelligence Office (where we had hoped to see the late Rear-Admiral Samuel Long some day), and other persons mentioned in connection with this office are Captains A W Moore and T F Hammill, but we fancy that the only basis for most of these selections is mere guessing.—"Army and Navy Gazette."

A corps of reserved firemen is to be raised on the same lines as the First Class Naval Reserve. They are to be drilled in drill, ships or batteries. Eligible stokers in mercantile marine are invited to join.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

The following is a list of gentlemen Cadets of the First Division who passed the Qualifying Examination at the Royal Millitary College in July, 1893, for Commissions in the Cavalry and Infantry:—

PASSED WITH HONOURS.

	Marks.		Marks.
J Gellibrand	2597	A H Radice	2408
E P Thompson	2569	R E Noyes	2505
F T Thorold	2631	D Burges	2395
R V Savile	2512	S G Clive	2392
E Christian	2509	C L Storr	2390
H de C O'Grady	2506	A I Mitchell	2384
R E Power	2494	A F B Creswell	2379
A H H Wilson	2493	H S Pennell	2373
A N Hood	2478	K L W Mackenzie	2388
W E Cramer-Roberts	2580	W E A Johnson	2472
A G Thomson	2469	A D Nicholson	2358
W C Christie	2576	R C Donaldson-Hudson	2354
G S Tweedie	2432	H S Moberley	2351
D J Glasfurd	2431	H R Toller	2450
JC Coldstream	2403		

PASSED.

	Marks.		Marks.
J T Waddell	2444	P G A Cox	2265
F W Woodward	2429	G R B Martin	2237
C A Vivian	2323	F C Nicolas	2229
H C Fernyhough	2322	C Robertson	2125
H B St. John	2425	C A Ferguson	2218
S G Holliday	2420	Sir S E Scott	2216
F E E Henderson	2418	N G Edmonds	2121
H A Carr	2313	F A Breu	2111
R F Widdrington	2307	B G Clay	2105
J A S Balmain	2377	L H R Ames	2095
C H Rankin	2272	H B F Baker-Carr	2085
R G de B Hodge	2265	P B Carlisle	2076
E W Wadington	2257	J E B Johnson	2166
F D Russell	2256	Hon A Hamilton-Russell	2065
H C Herbert	2251	F E Yeld	2054
C E Watling	2248	G Rooke	2042
J R Brown	2246	C J Hickie	2034
A L Barrett	2239	C S Clarke	2123
A C Grant	2233	A S B Armstrong	2103
J L J Conry	2227	F C Philips	2098
T J Willans	2220	C H Tuthill	2004
C P Nicolas	2213	F E W Butt	1978
M D Wood	2311	A F A Imbert-Terry	1899
J E Ruck	2202	S F B Dalrymple-Hay	1968
K G Crockett	2000	H S L Alford	1877
J H Dutton	2195	G M A Ellis	1928
C E Wilson	2292	D H Blundell-Hollinshed-Blundell	1822
B C Prichard	2187		
H A Denham	2283	J T C Murray	—
A C Macdonald	2181	W F Irvine	—
A K Heylands	2266	W R E Annesley	—

Note.—The names are placed according to order of merit, but, as some of the gentlemen named in this list have been at the college for three terms, and others for two terms only, owing to the alteration of the period of residence at the college, the marks gained by each in their respective courses are also given.

The annual report of the Central Committee of the Social Democrats claims an increase of 350,000 votes in polling strength since 1890. The revenue for the past twelve months has been £12,916, or £2,500 in excess of that of the previous year, but the expenditure, in consequence of the electoral campaign, has been over £15,800.

Count Blucher was murdered on October 17, by a gamekeeper in his service. The Count, who had incurred the hatred of the man through having interfered in some love affair, was shot through the head and killed on the spot, and Countess Blucher was seriously injured.

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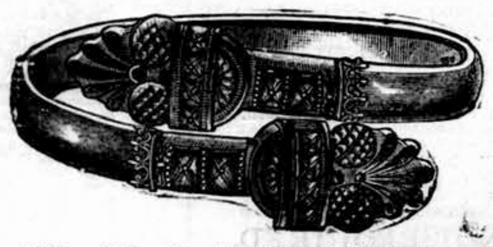
3632 a. Engraved Silver Bangle. Rs. 15 cash.

3633 a. Silver Brooch. Rs. 6 cash

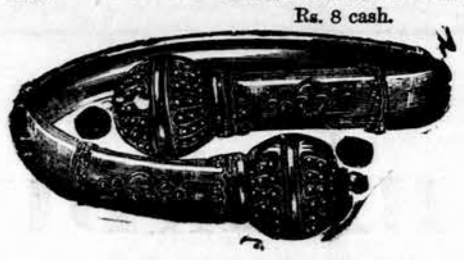
3634 a. Silver Brooch. Rs. 6 cash.



3635 a. Silver Bangle, similar to illustration. Rs. 5 cash.

3636 a. Silver Gilt Brooch Rs. 8 cash.

3639 a. Silver "Good Luck" Brooch. Rs. 7 cash.

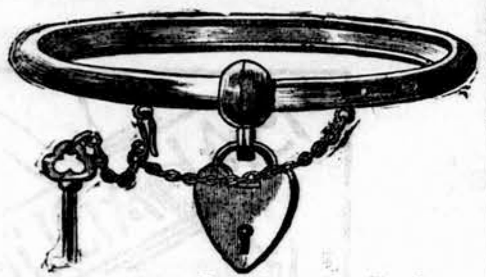


3640 a. Silver Bangle. Rs. 6 cash.

3641 a. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 13 cash.

3642 a. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 12 cash.

3643 a. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 9 cash.



3644 a. Silver Padlock and Key Bangle. Rs. 9 cash.

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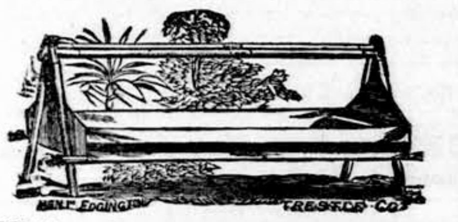

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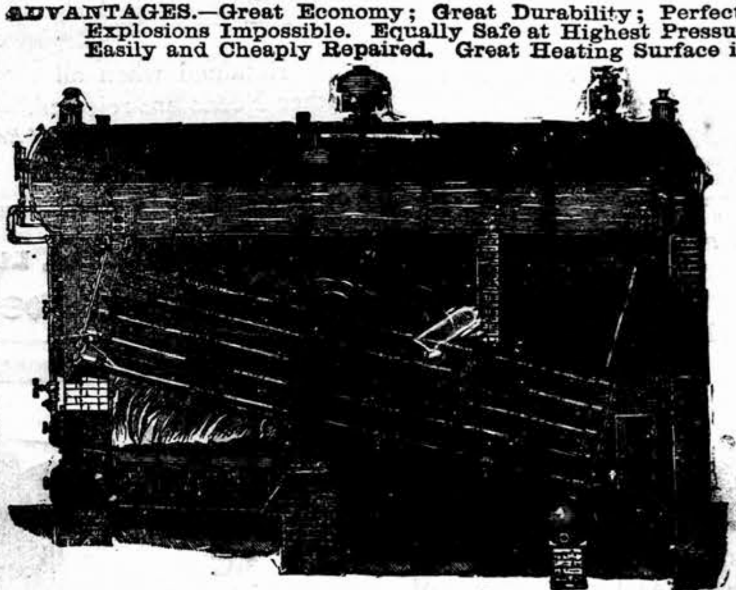

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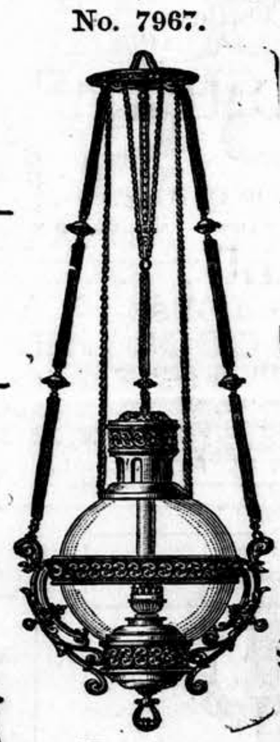

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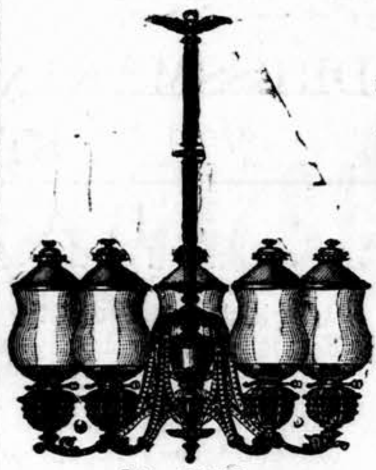

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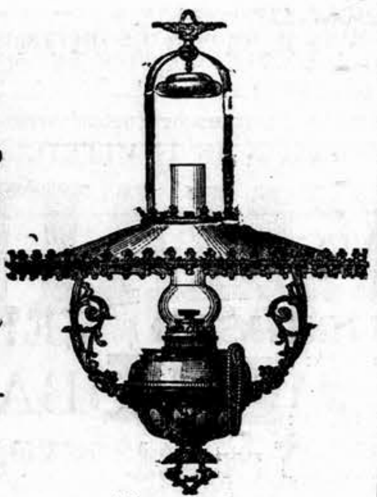

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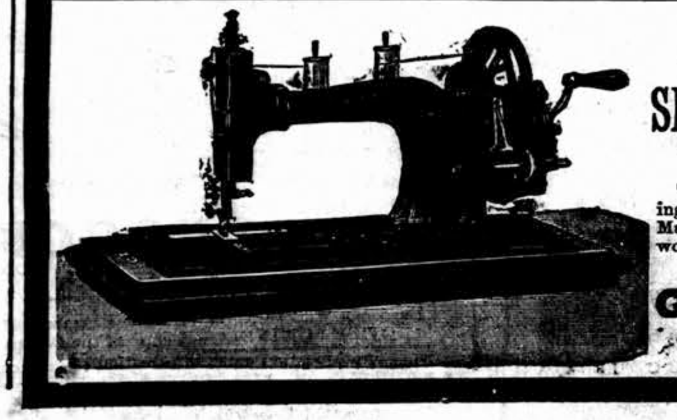

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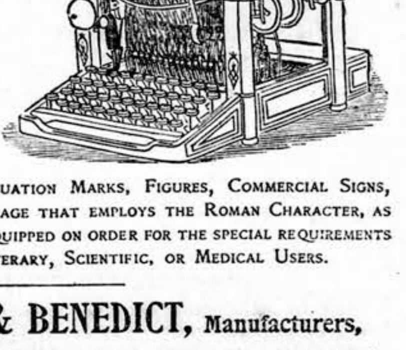

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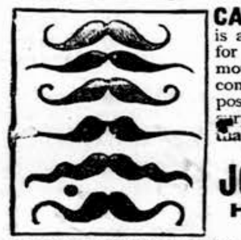

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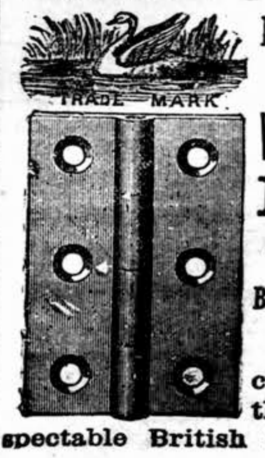

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